

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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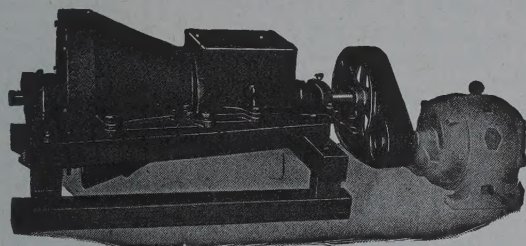
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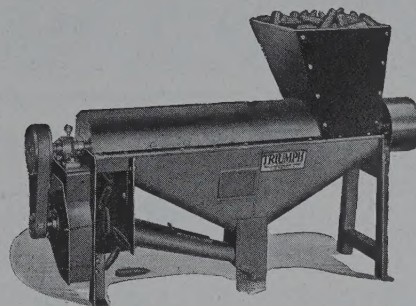
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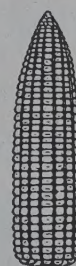
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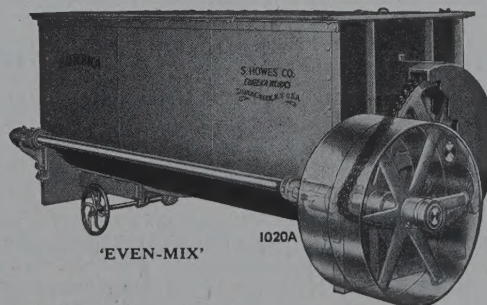
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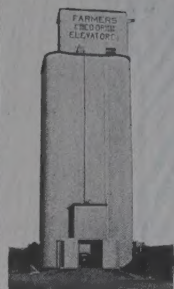


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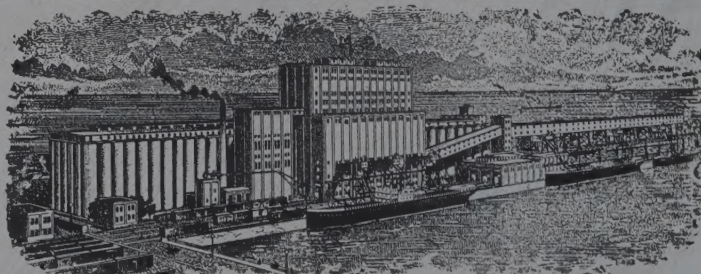
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NORTHERN ILLINOIS Elevator—The owner, a manufacturer, will make a very attractive proposition to parties interested. 25,000 bu. capacity with feed grinding and mixing equipment; large storage capacity; town of 100,000; on C&NW siding with reciprocal switching. Address 89R4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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Sheriff's sale, Court House, Newark, Ohio, Oct. 10th, ten thirty, 12,000 bu. cribbed, iron clad elevator with warehouses at Utica, Ohio, belonging to George Branstool, deceased. Established grain, feed and farm supply business. Open and in operation. Inspection invited. Frank C. Hite, Att'y, Utica, Ohio.

MULVANE, KANS.—6M country elevator for sale, in good boom town; excellent feed business; 2,500 bushel extra stg. in sealed corn cribs; new air-lift; new 9x22 foot Howe Scale; new office; plenty room for expansion; feed grinder in elevator. Reason for selling, close to draft. Price \$3,500.00. Good Stg. connections. On main line Santa Fe. Terms to right party. English Grain Co., Mulvane, Kansas.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Vitrilized Tile Elevator with silo and coal yard, completely equipped. Ten miles south of Xenia, Ohio. H. H. Hardin, 702 American Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Two-story brick feed warehouse, excellent condition, capable carrying large load, 12,000 sq. ft. floor space; on C&NW Ry. Near two highways. Direct route to Big Bend, Hales Corners, Mukwonago. Degentesh Brothers Co., 3300 W. Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED

RETIRED GRAIN ELEVATOR MANAGER. Will take over someone's place for the duration only. All around country elevator man, experienced in sidelines and O. K. Bookkeeper. Prefer Ill. or Ind. Address P. O. Box 194, Punta Gorda, Fla.

SEEDS AND SCREENINGS

CHARLOCK WANTED

from ton to a carlot, also sweet clover screenings. Send samples of identical lots, stating quantity and lowest price to

HINTON & CO., INC.

67 Murray St. New York City

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks 10-ton dump scale. Glasford Grain & Milling Co., Glasford, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scales. 6 bushel hopper capacity. Rebuilt and guaranteed. Subject to prior sale. J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—15 to 25 bushel Richardson Auto-matic Hopper Scale. Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

MACHINES WANTED

GRAIN LOADER WANTED. Will buy portable grain loader with power unit, new or used. Prefer blower type. Fuller Grain Co., Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Hammer mill and motor any size above 25 hp. Also feed mixer, State size, make, condition, and length of service in first letter. Meiners Grain & Coal, Anchor, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

For Sale by

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 89Q9, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—McMillan Molasses Mixer, in good condition. Will consider trade for Corn Cutter and Grader. LeRoy Grain Co., Inc., LeRoy, Ind.

FOR SALE—One large Molasses Feed Mixer, Molasses Tank with natural gas coil heater, pumps, etc. Inquire Northland Seed Co., Sidney, Montana.

FOR SALE

One Blue Streak 50 HP G. E. Motor; one Hocking Valley Knockout all steel unit; one Miracle Ace complete with 60 HP motor; one Robinson attrition mill 30" double head, two 30 HP motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

PRICED FOR PROMPT REMOVAL

Clipper Cleaners, 8-d; 29-B; & 99; also No. 6 Monitor. Coal Conveyor; Silos; Overhead crane Hammer Mill, 13" Papec. 18x24" attrition mill, motor and belt driven. One ½ ton Burton Mixer. Address 89T7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FOR SALE—One No. 35 Fairbanks-Morse Hammermill in good running order. Also one good used Anglo-American molasses mixer. One hopper bin scale, like new. One one-ton Davis Horizontal batch mixer; one-half ton Davis Horizontal batch mixer. Wenger Molasses Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kansas.

PRICED TO SELL

22" Bauer motor driven attrition mill with starters, \$225.00. 24" Bauer belted type, \$75.00. Monitor corn cracker, \$50.00. Ten ton capacity Howe ball bearing platform scale, \$200.00. Hundreds of REBUILT GUARANTEED electric motors, all makes, types and sizes at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements, ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

SURPLUS MACHINERY

Hundreds of tons of Roller Bearings, Hangers, Shafting, Steel, Cast Iron, Wood, V, and Motor Pulleys, Flour, Feed, Grain, Bean, Seed Cleaning, Grinding, Mixing Machinery, Hammermills, Attrition Mills, Steam Boilers. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Grain, Bean, Seed Elevator & Coal Business on Grand Trunk Railway.

COUNTRY GRAIN 10,000 bu. ELEVATOR on C. K. S. R. R.

REBUILT SURPLUS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE: LINK-BELT 26x24 two roll coal crusher.

40"x24" Portable Belt Conveyors. 2—150 H.P. WICKES steam boilers, 64 H.P. WICKES HRT. 15 H.P. LEFFELL SCOTCH MARINE & Oil Burner. 2 H.P. Vertical. 3 COMBUSTIONEER 300 H.P. Stokers.

STEAM ENGINES—STEAM TURBINES. STEAM PLANT—150 H.P.—FITTINGS.

ROLLS—3 double stands 10x36 ALLIS. LE-PAGE cut coffee cutting rolls 5x24 with 5 extra chills. 4 double stands 6x12 CASE. 4 double stands 6x18 CASE. 3 double stands 6x18 ALLIS.

SCALES—SONANDER portable automatic sacking scale. SONANDER stationary automatic grain scale. FAIRBANKS percentage sugar-beet scales.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, STARTERS, SWITCHES —New and re-built. Both AC and DC.

BURTON rebuilt one ton horizontal mixer.

BAUER ATTRITION MILLS—electric double runner. Two 36", two 24", four 18", with electric starters. Double and single runner belted attritions and other grinders.

NEW SIZE 3 "EUREKA" standardized four screen two air grain cleaner—to be equipped with full set of sieves for wheat.

FIVE STORY BAGGING ELEVATOR.

SIZER CUBER PELLET MILL—electric driven. FLOUR REELS—STEAM PUMPS—COMPRESSORS.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE—also listed.

Marshalltown belt driven ½" rotary shear. 36" Reliance Band Saw. Delta Metal Saw. Berlin Steam Crane.

WANTED—NO. 30 BLUESTREAK 1 ton MUNSÖN feed mixer.

We sell Gustafson Seed Treaters, Fairbanks Scales, Shaw Box Cranes and Hoists. Write for details.

WHITE SALES CORPORATION

Scotts, Michigan
Phones 371, 372, 431

MACHINES FOR SALE

ROBINSON 24" direct connected attrition mill with starter; good condition; \$300.00 Cash. Geo. A. Cook, Norris, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 89Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 89Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 89Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

FOR SALE—180 D. P. Elevator cups 6x11, and 140 same 5x9, all in good condition; also one Diebold double vault door. Dawson Produce Co., Dawson, Minn.

FOR SALE—Large Capacity Steel Clad Barley Cleaner. Good running condition. No priority required. Address 89S8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Expert Oat Huller, good condition, extra sieves for cracking chick feeds; also sacking elevator with huller, \$175.00. Brown-ton Milling Co., Brown-ton, Minn.

FOR SALE—80 ft. chain belt with 9x6 seamless cups attached; used very little; in good condition. Will sell at half original cost. Flora Grain & Coal Co., Flora, Ind.

FOR SALE

Double stand 9x30 Roller Mill; 150-h.p. Motor, 1200 RPM; 2 Oil Circuit Breakers, 220 Amps., 2,500 volts; Gregory Electric Generator; 100-h.p. Motor, 1800 RPM no coils; Prinz-Rau Oat Grader; 2 friction clutches on 3½" shaft; Large Elevator Head Pulley; one 120-bushel Meal Drier; 4x30 Flaking Roll; 20x7 Elevator Buckets. Address P. O. Box 5624, Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.

USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.

USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.

USED—SCHUTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.

USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.

USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.

USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.

USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.

ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.

State fully your requirements.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ——— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals

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327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

REXALL

INNER-LOCKED BELTING

If you use rubber belting and are having difficulty in obtaining it we can be of service. Our belting is not a substitute but is a proven-up product second to none, successfully used for many years by the Grain, Feed and Milling Industry. Many REXALL belts are still operating in heavy duty grain legs after more than 15 years' service.

IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 So. Kilbourn Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WHERE WILL A FIREBUG STRIKE NEXT?

**A REWARD UP TO
\$500.00**

A reward up to \$500 will be paid by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons burning or attempting to burn any mill or elevator property insured in "THE MILL MUTUALS."

Report any evidence immediately to the

Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Have You Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy Seed?

Use our "Seeds For Sale —
Wanted" Department

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1828

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 23, 1942

FAMOUS PREDICTIONS that failed to come true: If you do not enact laws recommended cotton will sell at 6 cts. and wheat at 30 cts.

AN EXPLOSION of grain dust in an Oklahoma elevator early this month gave the firemen an excuse for wetting a lot of perfectly good wheat and damaging the elevator's contents.

THE SURPLUS WHEAT PRODUCING Nations of the world once again have agreed to try to pool their grain and supply the hungry world with bread without undercutting other wheat exporters. The success of this commendable attempt is still doubtful. It has failed several times before.

THE UNCERTAINTY of farmers' income taxes is said to be inducing cultivators of large areas to postpone the marketing of their crop until Congress enacts definite legislation on 1942 incomes. By selling one-half of his crop one year and the balance the following year wheat growers hope to reduce their taxes.

A **HEAVY** dust collector, attached to a Minneapolis elevator, broke its moorings recently and crushed the superintendent of the plant. It pays to inspect every machine occasionally for all the hazards known.

TOADS are helping to relieve South Dakota of its grasshopper scourge. They devour the crop killers and enjoy the feast. Between poison bait, the turkeys and toads the hoppers are leading a precarious existence.

COUNTRY BUYERS of wheat have experienced so much difficulty in buying old weevily grain from farm storehouses that they are now inspecting every load more carefully in the hope of avoiding other and greater losses.

THE CROP SPECIALISTS of Indiana charge the ubiquitous corn borer with shrinking the state's corn crop over 10,000,000 bushels, this year and a special effort is being made to destroy the winter homes of the pest by plowing under or burning.

WHEN A LEG BELT is stopped by a choke-up and the head pulley continues to revolve friction and fire invariably follow and quite frequently a disastrous fire is the result. Moving machinery of every kind merits vigilant watching and care.

THE OCCASIONAL burning of dust on electric bulbs has started dangerous fires and prompted elevator owners to install vapor proof or double bulbs so as to correct this hazard and reduce the number of fires traceable direct to electric illumination.

THE RESULTS of the efforts of the country grain elevator operators in collecting scrap iron from the farms of their customers is surely most encouraging and if they keep on they will soon be supplying the needed scrap to make the steel mills work every minute without any contribution from other sources.

SO MANY grain storehouses are bursting and permitting their contents to be scattered all over the surrounding landscape that the impression is gaining complete conviction that many of the new supplementary storehouses are built in utter disregard of lateral stress which is always active in deep piles of bulk grain.

THE TRUE OBJECTIVE of the Government in buying the entire crop of soybeans has not been clearly expained but it looks like a campaign for votes. The loss to the taxpayers, of course, will, no doubt, exceed the loss incurred by the purchase of soybean seed early this year, but the Government has so many unusual problems to solve during this war it would seem best that men of experience in marketing farm products could be entrusted with the handling of the enormous crop.

PICNICS AND GRAND OPENINGS for the reception and entertainment of farmer customers continue to help in the perpetual task of building goodwill for country elevator operators.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who store grain for others naturally object to settling on the basis of the highest price obtainable between the date of a fire and the date of settlement. The courts have repeatedly decided that the market value of the grain destroyed on the day of the fire is the true measure of the owner's loss.

WE PUBLISH so many notices of fires originating in electric motors that readers must be impressed with the necessity of keeping motors carefully installed and cleaned. Fortunately most operators of electric power plants are fully aware of this hazard and through vigilance detect these fires before the fire has gained much headway.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION is that many of the thieves and midnight marauders who have been visiting country elevator offices had been drafted or voluntarily enlisted, but the number of offices of isolated elevators robbed recently shows that the thieves are taking advantage of the short days and visiting grain dealers offices with a definite purpose.

THE DIFFICULTY of obtaining priorities for needed building material has created a strong market for idle mills and elevators. Not only the mechanical equipment but the building materials are most useful to dealers who are eager to expand or improve their facilities. Naturally the idle discards are being disposed of at a most attractive premium.

NOW THAT the days are becoming shorter elevator operators throughout the land are wondering what the convictions are of the elevator operators who started such an enthusiastic campaign for early closing of their plants every day, including Saturday. The experience of merchants in other lines through all the ages has directed that all plants be open for business when the customers want to buy.

EVERY GRAIN DEALER in both the old and the new soybean producing areas should study carefully all of the grading factors applying to this commodity. Soybean information published in this number of the Journal is convincing evidence that grain dealers will play an important part in handling the tremendous new crop; yet they will be only agents for the C. C. C. and will be held responsible for how they grade and pay for soybeans. Handling of beans will necessarily follow rules laid down by the C. C. C. and no grain dealer can fulfill all the requirements unless he knows the rules.

THE BURNING of an Ohio elevator reported in this number, despite the organized fire fighters watching the blazing premises, suggests that water is a most helpful agent in extinguishing fires and isolated elevators not having a bountiful supply at hand should in fairness to their property immediately dig a deep cistern and store rain water so that fire fighters would be encouraged to, at least, attempt to put out the fire when one is discovered.

PRUNING of the questionnaires that have been plaguing the businessman is promised after Jan. 1 when the Bureau of the Budget will examine them to ascertain whether the information sought can possibly have any real value, or whether or not the data is not already available somewhere in Washington. It is perhaps too much to hope that the coordinator of the questionnaires will reduce the flood of documents the businessman must handle at an extra expense for clerk hire.

AN ELEVATOR OPERATOR of Sweetwater, Nebraska, has closed his plant because of his inability to obtain belting and chain needed for the operation of the elevator machinery. Inasmuch as storage for the grain crops is in urgent need in nearly every section of the country one would naturally expect the A.A.A. to induce the priority department to see that mechanical supplies to place these grain storehouses in operation would be quickly obtained. Food is as necessary to the winning of the war as powder.

SOME GRAIN elevator operators are always enjoying the best of luck while the average man is stubbing his toe on every toothpick and half burnt match thrown in his way. A Nebraska grain dealer who was lured home by the pangs of hunger returned after lunch to find his office a complete wreck. His compression tank become so overburdened with excess wind it let go without any warning. It pays to keep safety valves in prime working condition and it is poor practice to install a tank close to the manager's desk.

ELEVATOR OWNERS according to our late news reports are suffering so many mysterious fires that their neighbors are prompted to speculate as to whether all are to be credited to arson or sabotage. Doubtless, some are to be credited to each cause. The only way to get sure relief is to correct all known fire hazards, light up the surrounding premises and employ a reliable night watchman. Most elevators are so full of grain every fire is likely to result in a heavy loss. This necessitates more conscientious use of the premium adjustment policy which can be depended upon to give elevator operators complete protection for full bins at all times.

THE CEILING on hominy feed is harmful, according to no less an authority than the O.P.A. itself, which last week decided to do away with the ceiling on that product of the corn goods industry. The administration discovered that the manufacturer of degerminated corn meal could not advance the price of his by-product pari-passu with rising prices of corn and would have to ask more for his meal.

The Grain Trade's Most Pressing Problem

The latest Government report shows that the U.S.A. is again to be favored with record crops of good quality grain, but the perplexing problem confronting the grain handlers of the country is WHERE will they put the great crop of corn and soybeans soon to be harvested.

Grain elevator operators are still holding in store grain of several crops. A number of central markets were embargoed immediately following harvest because the storage facilities were still congested with old crop grain. Over 100,000,000 bus. of temporary storage bins were erected during 1941, and now many other temporary storage units supplement the grain elevators' storage facilities, but the fact remains that the spring wheat and the flaxseed crops are now moving to market in excessive volume, so that all storage facilities will soon be overloaded.

Late reports from the southwest indicate that most of the winter wheat dumped on the ground at harvest time has been placed under cover, but the natural movement was so discouraged by the embargoes and shipping rules that both the farmers and the country elevator operators are still puzzled and confused, so that the movement of free wheat to market has been much lighter than usual. Owners of new grain are still wondering what is the best thing to do pending legislation affecting parity and loan values, and many will not start their wheat to market until Congress takes more definite action affecting farm values.

The continued rains in all grain surplus territory has loaded new grain with extra moisture to make storage in isolated cribs extremely precarious, so that the country buyer will be driven to unusual vigilance in grading all grain bought from farmers or accepted for storage. Plants equipped with modern grain driers will have little to fear, but will be forced to inspect their receipts carefully both before and after the grain is put into the bins.

Much of the corn crop can be held in the ear and stored in cribs, but soybeans need to be thoroughly cleaned and run through an aspirator if they are to be kept in storage without deterioration.

Preserve the Grain Markets

The open, competitive marketing of grain as perfected by private enterprise operating for more than a hundred years gets the farmers' product to the consumer at an extremely small margin for cost of distribution.

This system is so valuable to the nation's economy that government agencies should strive to maintain and not to supplant it. To render effective aid in maintaining the grain markets the government should use the commission merchant, as well as the country and terminal warehousemen at the fair rates charged for their services.

Producers and consumers have for so many years been accustomed to the benefits of the open and competitive markets they will not realize their loss until after the markets have been put out of business. Without a price established in the open market no one will know what grain is worth. The grain grower will be penalized in selling his crop to a dealer who is forced to bid low to protect himself against uncertainty. In times of plenty the price would be too low in the absence of the speculator, and in times of scarcity it would be too high.

Handling of 1942 Soybean Crop

With the record crop of soybeans to be harvested next month and handled for the C. C. C. country elevator operators are confronted with many new puzzling problems. The new crop being estimated at more than double any previous crop would make it necessary for many grain dealers who have had no experience in handling soybeans to assume responsibilities that are likely to make much trouble for every grain merchant who is not thoroughly posted on the handling requirements of the C.C.C. Many would be much better off not to attempt the handling of new beans than to suffer heavy loss.

The requirements under the handling contract are quite clearly explained in this number of the Journals, but it behooves every handler to read and reread the specific requirements of the C.C.C. Handlers who fail to get a clear understanding of the requirements under the contract are very likely to lose their shirt.

The handlers of experience have been convinced from the start that no elevator operator can afford to undertake the handling of the new crop of beans for 3½ cents a bushel and the majority of handlers have demanded that the compensation be increased to five cents a bushel so that they would be fully justified in giving the beans entrusted to their handling facilities every care so as to prevent deterioration and heating.

Soybean Oil Meal in War-Time Emergency

By LYMAN PECK, Soybean Nutritional Research Council, before the 22nd annual convention of the American Soybean Ass'n, Lafayette, Ind.

America must have soybean oil to replace oils and fats previously imported and no longer obtainable because of the war.

Our farmers have patriotically responded to the call and by far the largest crop ever produced will soon be ready for harvest. We can produce a larger crop next year and each succeeding year, if necessary, to whip Hitler and Hirohito.

We make three basic products out of soybeans: soybean oil, soybean oil meal, and soy flour. A few months ago we wondered how we were going to utilize this greatly increased supply of soybean oil meal. Considerable apprehension on the part of both government officials and processors was expressed. However, the situation has pretty well righted itself. Before the end of 1943, we may wonder whether we have enough oil meal to produce the required amounts of meat, milk and eggs. Reasons for this conclusion:

We have a decreased supply of tankage and meat scraps because we imported large quantities of those commodities from Argentina, and these imports have dwindled to practically nothing. The big increase in the hog crop is not sufficient because we obtain only about 6 or 7 lbs. of tankage from a 200-lb. hog. That is not near enough to balance the grain to produce another.

Supplies of fish meal have decreased as a result of the war. The Navy has taken some of the boats for mine-sweepers and patrol boats. Submarines have materially curtailed fishing.

Dried milk supplies have increased, but the large bulk of this material is used for food for our armed forces and for lend-lease. All this results in a serious decrease in our supplies of animal protein concentrates.

There has been a tremendous increase in the production of soy flour which is being used in dehydrated soups, sausage, and other foods for the armed forces and lend-lease. The more soy flour produced, the less the supply of soybean oil meal for livestock feed.

HIGHER PROTEIN RATIONS: Experimental data proves that more protein in the ration of growing pigs, fattening lambs, and young cattle is economical because it reduces the amount of feed required to make 100 lbs of gain.

The price ratio between vegetable protein concentrates and grain is favorable. This fact, plus the efficiency of high protein feeds, will increase the demand for soybean oil meal.

About 20 years ago research chemists at Purdue University and at the U. S.-D. A. Laboratory at Indianapolis, working with chickens, discovered that adding minerals to soybean oil meal practically doubled its feeding value when compared to meat scrap. Dr. R. M. Bethke of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has pointed out, "these experiments were the foundation of all the work that has been done on vegetable protein concentrates for poultry feeding and also gave impetus to the mineral question, because up to that time it had been generally supposed that the only reason meat scraps or tankage were added to a ration was for their protein content. We know better now. Protein concentrates of animal origin not only supply protein but also essential minerals which are not contained in sufficient quantities in vegetable protein concentrates than grain."

VITAMINS, AMINO ACIDS, AND MINERALS: A gradual change has been taking place in some of these animal protein concentrates during the past 20 years. New uses have been found for certain glandular products that used to go into meat scraps and tankage, and because of this, these products do not have the same feeding value they had 20 years ago.

We are constantly learning more about vitamins and what happens when a deficiency of any of these important substances occurs in the rations of our poultry, pigs, and other livestock.

Regardless of the change previously referred to, protein concentrates of animal origin, as produced today, contain more vitamins and minerals than soybean oil meal. Therefore, when soybean oil meal is used to replace animal proteins, the problem is complicated by necessity of making up the difference in amino acids, vitamins, and minerals.

No one realizes this any better than the commercial feed manufacturers. Day and night their research workers have toiled to solve these problems . . . Problems that have to be solved because they must make feeds that will produce meat, milk and eggs more economically than can be done with home-mixed rations. Feed mixers without experiment facilities should keep in touch with the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations to learn how to properly supplement soybean oil meal when using it to replace animal protein. Experimental data proves that properly supplemented soybean oil meal can be used as the main source of protein with excellent results.

PROCESSING: A processor can make excellent, good, or just fair soybean oil meal regardless of the method of processing used. It depends upon the care exercised. Recently, I had the privilege of seeing some uncompleted results of feeding tests with several different soybean oil meals all made from the same lot of soybeans, but with slight variations in processing. There was a decided difference in the results on both pigs and chickens. No feeder would pay the same price for No. 4 mixed corn as for No. 2 yellow to feed to livestock. Yet there was as much or more difference in the results from these different lots of meal than would be obtained when feeding these different grades of corn. "Properly processed" is a term frequently applied to soybean oil meal by research workers in nutrition. That is not just an alliterative phrase. It really means something.

I am not a prophet. But if I visualize the situation clearly, I see a marvelous opportunity for the production of soybeans as a result of the war. If the situation is properly handled, much of the advantage gained because of war conditions will become permanent.

Emergencies stimulate research, and research establishes facts. New uses for soybean oil, soybean oil meal, and soy flour are being developed very rapidly. If these new uses and recommendations are based upon facts instead of enthusiasm and propaganda, they will continue, and the industry will be on a firm foundation. Soybean oil, soybean oil meal, and soy flour will become a permanent part of the diet for man and beast.

The Sheboygan Construction Co., Sheboygan, Wis., has received additional contracts from the government for the construction of \$100,000 worth of ready-cut wooden grain bins.

Higginsville, Mo.—With the shortage of soft wheat, the C.C.C. agreed to exchange the soft wheat it has for hard wheat and many of the Missouri Mills are making the exchange. The mills must give up enough more hard wheat to make up the premium of soft wheat over hard wheat.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n

Assuming no change in the states for which there was no mid-August report, a total wheat crop of 971 million bushels would be indicated. A crop of this size and a carryover estimated at 633 million bushels makes total supplies of about 1,600 million bushels. This is the largest supply in the history of our country and compares with 1,331 million bushels last year—the previous record.—U.S.D.A.

No Warranty of Hog Remedy

Veterinarians' testify there is no recognized cure for necro, a disease transmitted by hogs picking up the excreta of infected hogs. It is a disease of filth. It is a thickening of the walls of the intestines.

One Broer who owned 83 hogs, 20 of which were afflicted with necro, bought a remedy orally warranted by salesmen of Dr. Fenton's Vigortone Co., but 50 hogs died and 28 others were stunted.

Broer brought suit for breach of warranty. The Supreme Court of Iowa on June 16, 1942, held that where written order signed by salesman and buyer of stock remedy contained no reference to oral warranty of salesman, no ratification of the alleged warranty was established. The salesman made repeated calls and urged that the shed be cleaned, but Broer failed to do so.—4 N. W. Rep. (2d) 416.

New Bills No Benefit to Farmer

H. S. Austrian, acting president of the Chicago Board of Trade, in a letter to members Sept. 22 informs them that:

The proposal set forth in the bills before the House and Senate does not give additional benefits to the farmer.

At present the farmer is receiving a loan of 85 per cent of parity plus soil conservation and parity benefit payments which bring his total income to 100 per cent of parity. If 90 per cent loan rate is established by law and the President's instructions are followed by Congress, then soil conservation and parity payments will be reduced to 10 per cent. This then will mean that, unless the parity formula is revised upward, the producer would be in identically the same position so far as money received from the federal government is concerned as he is at the present time.

The 90 per cent loan rate plus interest and commission charges would almost equal the 100 per cent ceiling, so that loans would automatically be forced to default. The farmer would get the loan rate plus the reduced benefit payment only.

The only possible result would be concentration of all grain in government ownership. It would mean strict regimentation of agriculture and the government would necessarily become the sole buyer and seller of grain.

DESTRUCTIVE TO MARKETING MACHINERY.—Clearly, the proposal now before Congress will seriously reduce such liquidity as the market now enjoys and will result in a blockade of the marketing machinery, because the natural outcome of such a program would concentrate the ownership and control of all grains in the hands of government agencies with its consequent regimentation of the farmers. If the government under such a plan became the sole buyer and seller of grain, there would be no place in the economic setup of America for the grain dealers.

You Cannot—

You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.

You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

You cannot lift the wage-earner up by pulling the wage-payer down.

You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.

You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.

You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence.

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.—Land O'Lakes News.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Priority Regulation No. 10?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is Priority Regulation No. 10?—J. C. Kendall.

Ans.: No. 10 has nothing to do with the grain buying business. It is a 51-page pamphlet by the division of industry operations of the W.P.B. assigning certain numbers to be placed on purchase orders for materials, repairs and equipment. Each industrial activity is given a number and the same number is placed on purchases of all materials, the purpose being to aid the W.P.B. to learn what is the ultimate use of all materials.

A lot of material was flowing out like water thru a sieve, and the W.P.B. did not know to whom to shut off the supply, as it did not know the final consumer.

Soybean Discounts

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the discount schedule applying to soybeans we are to handle for the Commodity Credit Corp.? Give us all the information you can, as the bean season is here and we have very little information on which to work.—R. V. W., Wheatland Grain Co., Wheatland, Ind.

Ans.: The C.C.C. discount schedule for soybeans, as it appears in the Processors Contract (which has been signed so far by only a few processors), appears in "Support Prices" published elsewhere in this number.

Other information about this contract and the regulations C.C.C. expects to apply to the purchase and storage of soybeans, also appears elsewhere in this number.

Regulation of Consumer Credit?

Grain & Feed Journals: It is our understanding that Regulation W of Consumer Credit by the Federal Reserve System does not apply to all goods, in our case grain, seeds and coal. Does it apply to all accounts alike?—Wakefield Grain Co., Waterman, Ill.

Ans.: The Regulation does not apply to all accounts alike. Different rules are made for installment sales, charge sales, charge accounts and installment credit. As to the 41 listed items the seller must have a license. As to grain, seeds and coal, not listed, he needs no license, but must comply with the credit restrictions.

Persons with seasonal incomes who give the merchant a written statement that their income is seasonal may be given credit on charge account until 10 days after the next calendar month during which most of their annual or semi-annual income is customarily received. Farmers come within such classification. Thus if a farmer customarily sells his corn crop in March he can be given credit until May 10.

Charge account sales include both listed and unlisted articles. Grain, seeds and coal are covered as unlisted articles.

The Grain Alcohol plant of 100,000,000 gallons capacity may be located at either St. Louis or Kansas City, according to reports from Washington.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 23, 24. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n. Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 27, 28, 29. National Safety Congress & Exposition, Hotel Sherman, LaSalle Hotel, Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 9, 10, 11. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n. Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. Peoria, Ill.

Export Permits Canada to United States

The Agricultural Supplies Board of Canada has announced that "permits will be issued freely for export of Western-grown barley, oats and rye."

Permits must be made use of before Nov. 30. Under the arrangement some small cargoes of oats have been loaded at Fort William, Ont., for Buffalo, N. Y., for distribution in New England.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,687	6,886
Feb. 21	34,255	65,673	12,436	27,353	7,100
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Mar. 21	35,602	66,905	12,134	29,495	6,880
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
Apr. 18	35,564	71,031	12,671	27,683	6,697
Apr. 25	34,686	71,425	11,957	27,365	6,267
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
May 9	32,799	68,055	9,697	26,107	5,332
May 16	32,320	67,204	9,413	26,007	5,225
May 23	33,670	65,253	8,191	25,548	4,974
May 29	35,050	65,321	8,553	26,178	4,867
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
June 13	33,305	62,331	8,076	24,122	4,319
June 20	33,638	61,011	8,397	24,280	4,050
June 27	34,253	58,196	8,689	24,097	3,710
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,865	23,309	2,939
July 11	37,641	56,455	9,371	23,459	2,254
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
July 25	48,165	57,050	9,317	24,003	1,937
Aug. 1	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 8	51,330	56,292	11,393	24,857	1,939
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,985	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	13,235	25,859	1,458
Sept. 12	40,961	41,692	14,055	27,160	1,387
Sept. 19	41,324	40,741	13,798	28,659	1,291

CCC Offers Contracts to Alcohol Processors

Terms of Commodity Credit Corporation grain sales contracts to be offered processors of industrial alcohol during the fourth quarter of 1942 have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under the contract processors will be offered equal quantities of corn at 90 cents a bushel and wheat at 80 cents a bushel (delivered price) for the manufacture of industrial alcohol and high wines to be used in the production of 190 proof ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, and acetone. Only wheat will be supplied to processors on the West Coast. Prices are uniform to all processors.

Processors have been taking increasing proportions of Government wheat to corn since the first of this year. Proportions during the third quarter averaged 35 per cent wheat and 65 per cent corn. The 50-50 arrangement now offered will help further in conserving feed grain supplies and in utilizing the large quantities of Government-owned wheat.

Reports from processors indicate increasing success with the use of larger proportions of wheat in distillation. Officials said, however, that any processor finding it technically difficult to operate on a 50-50 basis may petition the Distillation Engineering Office of the Alcohol Solvents Section of WPB to that effect with a request that WPB recommend to the

CCC that the processor be given a lower proportion of wheat.

Commodity Credit Corporation sales of wheat and corn for alcohol distillation Jan. 1 through Sept. 30 this year total 27 million bushels. The 190-proof industrial alcohol produced under this program is used in the production of munitions (principally, smokeless powder), airplane lacquer, and for lend-lease shipment. It is expected that substantial quantities will be allocated for the manufacture of rubber in 1943.

Association Workers to Gather at Excelsior Springs

Abandonment of the 1942 convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will not leave that organization without direction for the ensuing year.

A meeting of all state secretaries, directors and officers, directors and officers of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and of the National Grain Trade Council is planned for Oct. 12 and 13 at the Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

The secretaries are to meet Sunday, Oct. 11, for interesting discussions in a closed session, where it is hoped to have some government representatives.

Any grain dealer desiring some question to be discussed is urged to take up the matter with Ray B. Bowden, executive vice president of the National Ass'n, who is doing everything possible to make this an outstanding gathering.

Former Winnipeg Sec'y Passes

Arthur E. Darby, who was secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1931, died at Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 11, aged 62 years.

For more than a year past he had been employed by the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

He was born in Sheffield, Eng., the son of W. Evans Darby, sec'y of the London Peace Society.

Mr. Darby was well informed on agricultural conditions in the Canadian West, doing editorial work for many years on the *Free Press* and the *Saskatchewan News*, organ of the Saskatchewan Elevator Co. For five years before becoming sec'y of the Grain Exchange he represented farm organizations before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.



A. E. Darby, Ottawa, Ont., Deceased

Where Will You Sell Your Soybeans?

The processors' contract offered by Commodity Credit Corporation to soybean processors for signing, asks the processors to confine their purchases, unless otherwise authorized by Commodity, to their own particular producing area or areas, according to location. For this purpose C.C.C. has divided the country into numbered producing areas, illustrated on the map herewith, and defined by C.C.C. as follows:

AREA NO. 1. The states of Wisconsin and Illinois on and north of the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad from Chester, Ill., to Tamaroa, thence Illinois Central railroad to Effingham, Ill., thru Centralia, Ill., thence Pennsylvania railroad from Effingham, Ill., to Terre Haute, Ind., also the city of St. Louis, Mo.

AREA NO. 2. The states of Michigan and Indiana on and north of the line of the Pennsylvania railroad from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, thence the B. & O. railroad, Indianapolis to College Corner, Ind.

AREA NO. 3. The states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Ohio north of the line of the B. & O. railroad from College Corner, Ind., to Cincinnati, O., thence the Ohio River to the West Virginia state line.

AREA NO. 4. The states of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri north of the Missouri River.

AREA NO. 5. The states of Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri south of the Missouri River, but excluding the city of St. Louis, Mo., and Illinois south of the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad from Chester to Tamaroa, thence Illinois Central to Effingham thru Centralia, thence Pennsylvania railroad to Terre Haute, Ind., and Indiana and Ohio south of the line of the Pennsylvania railroad from Terre Haute to Indianapolis thence the line of the B. & O. railroad from Indianapolis to Cincinnati.

AREA NO. 6. The states of Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

AREA NO. 7. States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana.

AREA NO. 8. States of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Delaware and Maryland.

AREA NO. 9. The New England States.

AREA NO. 10. The Pacific Coast states, also Idaho, Nevada and Arizona.

Locations of soybean processing plants are such in some cases that the normal areas from which beans are drawn are part in one area of production, part in another. For example, St.

Louis soybean processors expect to draw beans from Areas Nos. 1, 4 and 5. The contract asks signing processors to specify the percentage of beans processed which are normally drawn from each area.

Generally, the purpose of this provision is to avoid excessive railroad mileage in transporting beans from producer to consumer. Beans are expected to move the shortest distance within reason, whether the transportation is by rail or by truck, and each processor is expected to stay so far as possible in his own area. The contract is made flexible enough to accommodate the processor who finds this procedure impossible in its allowance of compensating adjustments which may be made by Commodity Credit Corp.

So far as the availability of soybeans to processing plants is concerned this provision should cause no hardship to processors. The pattern of 1942 production of soybeans in the U. S. is the pattern of processing plants, and vice versa; and the production of beans far exceeds normal soybean crushing capacity.

Illinois, the largest soybean producing state in the Union, with 75,196,000 bus. of soybeans in prospect, has an estimated 52,600,000 bus. of crushing capacity; Iowa has 43,366,000 bus. of beans in prospect and only 12,100,000 bus. of crushing capacity; Indiana, 29,400,000 and 11,400,000 bus. respectively; and Ohio, 25,347,000 and 12,900,000. The problem is not to find beans for the mills, but to find mills for the beans.

Recognition of this problem has led Commodity Credit Corp. to survey soybean crushing possibilities in the cottonseed, peanut, flaxseed and copra industries. It is building up a list of plants in these industries which are possessed of hydraulic, expeller, screw press, or solvent equipment suitable for processing soybeans, and intends to keep such plants busy with soybeans when supplies of oil bearing local crops run out.

Use of processing plants in these associate industries is a practical necessity. Maximum estimates of regular soybean crushing capacity in this country develop an aggregate of no more than 105,000,000 bus., or less than half this year's promised production of 211,452,000 bus. Every available machine which can be used for crushing soybeans, wherever it is found, must be put to work to utilize America's greatest crop of soybeans.

Cargill, Inc., laid the keels on Sept. 7 for the first two gasoline tank vessels it is building for the government at its shipbuilding yard at Savage, Minn.

1942 Soybean Production Estimate Up to 211,000,000 Bus.

Prospective production of soybeans in the United States is the largest on record, reports the Crop Reporting Board of the U.S.D.A. Sept. 10 estimates place the current crop of commercial beans at 211,452,000 bus., compared with 106,712,000 bus. in 1941 and 77,374,000 bus. in 1940. Indicated yield per acre is 19.5 bus. compared with 18.2 bus. in 1941 and the 10-year average of 16.1 bus.

The five leading states (Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, listed in order of their rank) have a production outlook for 180,869,000 bus. compared with 95,581,000 bus. in 1941.

The U. S. acreage to be harvested for beans is placed at 10,867,000 acres, an increase of nearly 86 per cent over the 5,855,000 acres harvested in 1941, or about 76 per cent of the total acreage planted for all purposes, compared with 59 per cent last year.

The minimum market price guarantee, the effort to meet the greatly increased production goal asked to further the war effort, and the favorable hay crop generally, have been influences bearing on the tremendous increase in soybean acreage this year.

The high condition of 88 per cent is 2 points above that of August, and 11 points above the 10-year average for Sept. 1. Yield per acre prospects have been maintained or improved, generally, altho reports from the main producing states emphasize that more than usual uncertainty continues about acreage and yield that will be harvested for beans. August weather tended to favor continued growth and podding rather than pushing the crop towards maturity. Part of the crop is late and weedy and needs a longer than usual frost-free season to mature.

The five principal soybean producing states show Sept. 1 production probabilities (with comparative 1941 production in parentheses) of: Illinois, 75,196,000 bus. (49,128,000); Iowa, 43,366,000 (16,608,000); Indiana, 29,400,000 (14,552,000); Ohio, 25,347,000 (13,143,000); Missouri, 7,560,000 (2,150,000).

Total acreage of soybeans planted for all purposes, including hay, is placed at 14,241,000 acres, compared with 9,996,000 acres in 1941, an increase of 42.5 per cent. This shows a strong shift from plantings of beans for general farm purposes to plantings of beans for commercial use, since the increase in plantings of soybeans for beans was 85.6 per cent.

Soybean Products Boosted at Cattle Congress

By J. C. KINTZ

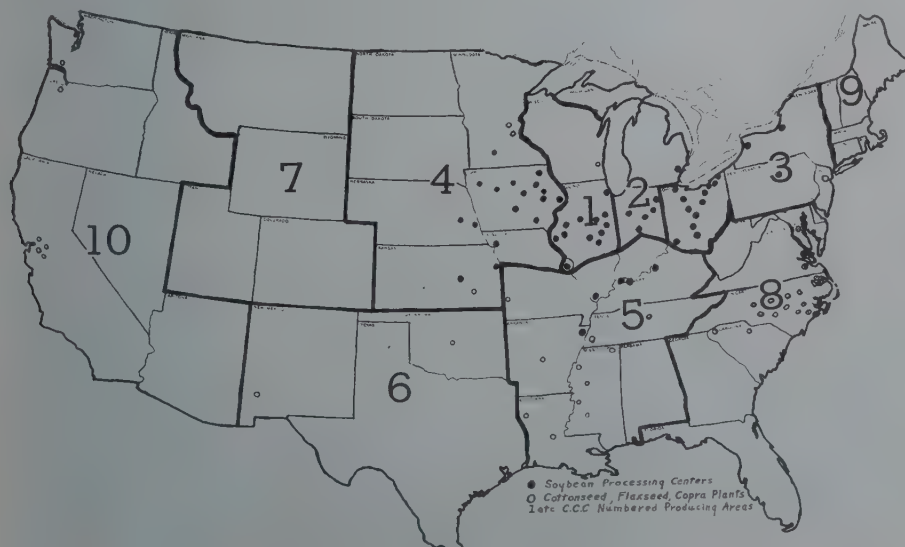
Soybean products and soybeans received a strong boost at the Iowa Cattle Congress held at Waterloo during the week of Sept. 7-13 thru the efforts of Iowa State Agricultural Department, assisted by the office of Federal Grain Supervision of Cedar Rapids.

A complete display of soybeans included samples of different varieties on the stalks. The merits of each pure variety of soybeans were explained.

A grading school each day found many followers among elevator operators and farmers. Those wishing the information were shown in detail how to grade soybeans with approved equipment. The new calibration of the Brown-Duvel moisture tester to meet requirements of the air-oven standard effected by the U.S.D.A. Sept. 1, was explained. Complete testing and grading equipment for other grains as well as soybeans was on display.

A complete display of soybean products was on exhibit, including a miniature Anderson expeller in operation, pressing the oil from soybeans and turning out cake ready for cattle feeding.

Much of the credit for setting up and operating this exhibit goes to Iowa's state seed and feed inspector, O. W. La Follette.



Soybean Producing Area Map of C.C.C.

Springfield's Modern Soybean Processing Plant

The Illinois Soy Products Co.'s storage elevator and five-exPELLER soybean processing plant on the Springfield Terminal Railroad at Springfield, Ill., is considered a model in efficient design.

It is a one-floor fireproof mill, which keeps all machinery in sight and reduces the labor needed to attend it. Construction is all reinforced concrete except for a brick warehouse and tile boiler room.

Mr. I. D. Sinaiko, head of the company, and Mr. S. Schlesinger, plant superintendent, had their experience with a previous plant, which burned, plus the engineering knowledge of the Ryan Construction Co., and Mr. J. C. Lundmark of the V. D. Anderson Co. to guide them in the design for the new structure, and the arrangement of convenient storage bins and machinery to eliminate unnecessary conveying expense. The only wood construction used is the four-room frame office, which is detached several feet from the end of the brick warehouse.

Altho the elevator and the plant are designed to work efficiently together, these are separate units, connected only by a conveyor for moving beans out of storage to the crushing plant.

The storage capacity of the headhouse and storage bins is 220,000 bus. of soybeans.

The working bins and drier structure is 14x40 ft. and 106 ft. high. The storage structure to which this is joined is 54x56 ft. and consists of four cylindrical tanks, each 25 feet in diameter and 106 feet high, and seven interspace and pocket bins. A cupola rises 38 feet into the air over the bin structure to house lofting and cleaning machinery.

The 12 foot wide driveway runs through the working bin and drier section of the elevator. This has entrance and exit doors 14 feet high, a 1,000 bushel, grate-covered receiving pit under its concrete floor, and an overhead traveling truck lift with 3 h.p. motor to dump truck loads of soybeans received.

The working bin structure has three bins above the driveway with capacity for 2,000 bus. each, and three bins at the top of the structure with capacity for 2,000 bus. each. Those at the top of the structure are the garner bins serving the 500 bu. per hour Hess direct heat drier under them, and those between the drier unit and the driveway receive soybeans from the drier. The drier, of course, may be bypassed so that all six bins can be used for storage when necessary.

The 10x24 ft. space above the drier furnace is used for additional storage, being divided into two bins, one of which holds 2,200 bus. and the other 3,200 bus. This portion of the building juts out from the workhouse section.

The driveway connects with the small work floor and leg well. In the ventilated leg well is one leg carrying 12x7 inch Nu-Hy buckets at sufficient speed to elevate 3,500 bus. of soybeans per hour. The leg is driven by a 15-h.p. enclosed Allis-Chalmers motor through an Ehrtam head drive. An Ehrtam turn-head directs lofted soybeans through the cleaner in the cupola or through well casing spouts to outside bins, or to the 12 inch, 18 ft. long screw conveyor, which is run by a 3 h.p. Allis-Chalmers motor thru a speed reducer, to fill bins not reached by spouts.

Under the storage bin structure is a 12 inch screw conveyor in a conveyor tunnel, to draw soybeans back to the leg boot. This screw conveyor is run by a 5 h.p. Allis-Chalmers enclosed motor through a speed reducer.

Following the leg well vertically is a Western Electric manlift with caged platform which employees use to reach cupola and drier floors. On the track side of the elevator is a carload receiving pit. Power shovels are used for unloading cars.

A switch track from the Springfield Terminal Railroad runs between the elevator and the processing plant. A 12 inch screw conveyor, driven by a 2 h.p. Allis-Chalmers enclosed motor through a speed reducer, crosses this

track between the elevator and the processing plant 28 ft. above the ground, well above switch engines and boxcars. This conveyor carries soybeans from the elevator to the processing plant in a steady stream that moves continuously through processing machinery to be converted into soybean oil and meal.

The processing plant has machinery for crushing 3,500 bus. of soybeans daily. This machinery is housed in a three level, concrete, tile and brick structure 32 ft. wide at the warehouse end and 46 ft. wide thru the processing section, 182 ft. long. The warehouse and boiler portion, which is 90 ft. long, is 11½ ft. high. The milling section, which is 92 ft. long, has two levels, 20 and 30 ft. high respectively.

Machinery in the processing plant is arranged "in line" so that each step in processing follows in consecutive order, with a minimum of power and conveying. It is a one-floor plant, so all machinery may be watched by one man, thus reducing the amount of labor necessary.

Beans, which have been dried to 11% moisture or less by the Hess drier in the elevator for storage purposes, drop from the 12-inch screw conveyor that carries them from the elevator to the north end of the processing plant, into a small garner bin over Allis-Chalmers, 2-high,

10x45 inch flaking rolls. The flaked soybeans are conveyed into two stands of Anderson Rotary driers, which reduce the moisture content to approximately 3%.

From the rotary driers the flaked beans drop into a 12 inch screw conveyor in the floor and are carried to a short elevator leg at the far end of the line of expellers, picking up the "foots" from previous operation and mixing them thoroly into the flakes along the way.

The elevator leg lifts the flaked beans to another screw conveyor which returns overhead to distribute them into the steam-heated tempering screws of the five Anderson Super Duo expellers thru which the flaked beans pass to enter finally the expeller screw, and emerge as hot soybean cake, with the oil expressed.

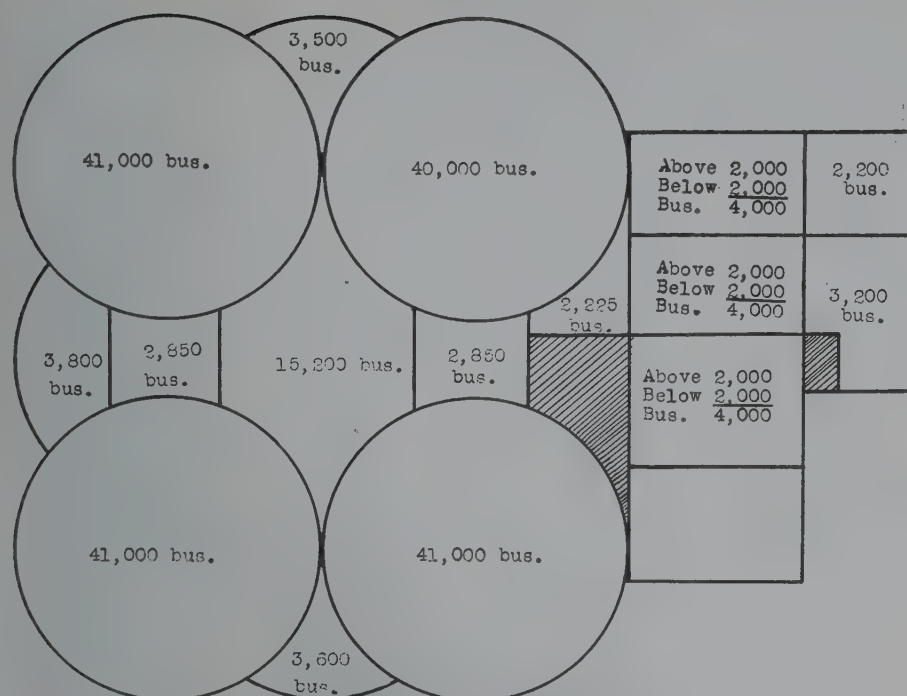
The hot cake drops into a third screw conveyor. This one is set in the floor under the discharge end of the expellers. It carries the cake back to another elevator leg at the end of the line of expellers. This elevates the cake into an Anderson meal cooler which brings its temperature down to a safe storage level.

From the cooler the cooled cake drops into a Kenyon crusher, then into a 50 h.p. Dixie hammer mill with 16 inch screen, which sets in one end of the basement.

The meal collector of the hammer mill is above the roof of the mill structure. The meal drops from this into a large sacking bin, from



Illinois Soy Products Co.'s soybean storage elevator at Springfield, Ill.



Elevator bin plan of Illinois Soy Products Co., at Springfield, Ill.

which it is packaged in Sinco brand sacks, and is ready for warehousing or shipping.

A diverting valve under the sacking bin will divert meal into a California pelleting machine setting in the southwest corner of the mill structure. Soybean meal pellets are sacked from this machine, ready for the trade.

Crude soybean oil draining from the line of expellers follows a return system that passes over a separator. Here the foots are removed to pass into a screw conveyor which returns them to the freshly flaked soybeans at the beginning of the screw conveyor system feeding the expellers.

The oil continues on its way from the foots separator to pass thru a Sperry filter press before being pumped into one of the four oil storage tanks. The four tanks have aggregate capacity for 49,000 gallons.

The boiler for steam heating the expellers is in a tile section of the warehouse portion of the mill structure. Economical, efficient, automatic operation of the boiler is maintained with a locomotive type thermostat-controlled stoker for feeding coal into the fire box.

"Line" arrangement of the machines and the 12 inch screw conveyor system and elevator legs serving them is such that, except for the pelleting machine, the west side of the building is virtually empty. This space was provided for installation of additional expellers as business expands. New machines can be installed without suspending operation of the existing machines.

Continuous operation of the plant is the pride of Manager I. D. Sinaiko. Plant Superintendent Schlesinger maintains at all times an adequate inventory of repair parts, so that the moment anything goes wrong with any machine, operation of that particular machine may be cut out of the line and repairs made without delay.

The long warehouse at the end of the mill building, where sacked meal and pellets are stored, has a service door on one side for loading trucks, and two on the west side thru which box cars on the switch track are loaded.

Under the entire plant is a basement. This is only because the basement from the previous plant existed after the fire and building economy dictated its use. The basement holds no machinery other than the hammer mill. The

rest of the space is used for storing soybeans, and for storing inventories of sacks and meal.

This efficient soybean processing plant shows the marks of careful planning for continuous, trouble-free, low-cost operation.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, on recommendation of the fuel oil committee announced Sept. 15 that deliveries of fuel oil will be curtailed on the Atlantic seaboard and in thirteen middle western states during the coming heating season. A coupon rationing system has been authorized, varying in different regions, which will be administered by the Office of Price Administration, Mr. Nelson said. Other details of the rationing plans will be announced by the O. P. A. shortly.

Soybean Notes

West Coast copra plants figure that west coast feeders can absorb the meal from 7,000,000 bus. of soybeans. They figure on crushing this volume from the current crop of soybeans, which will be shipped in from the middle west.

The Chicago Board of Trade's sliding scale commission rate, assessed on the basis of value of the commodity sold, is reported under fire by Commodity Credit Corp. with relation to soybeans. On the basis of present value, the soybean commission rate is about 1½¢ per bu. C.C.C. wants this cut to 1¢; says commission merchants may be used in the soybean program if this is done.

C.C.C. says processors have indicated that they will be able to accept 80,000,000 bus. of soybeans in the first 90 days of the new movement. Of this total, 30,000,000 bus. will be held in soybean storage elevators, 30,000,000 bus. will be processed by Jan. 1, and 20,000,000 bus. will be stored under contract in country and terminal elevators. Of the remainder, 10,000,000 bus. will be held in country elevators, 20,000,000 bus. will be stored in C.C.C. steel or wood bins, 10,000,000 bus. will be held in terminal elevators, 25,000,000 bus. will remain on farms under loan, 25,000,000 bus. will be held on farms for seed, and 41,000,000 bus. will remain to be accounted for. This means that 91,000,000 bus. of beans are going to have to stay on farms.

Cottonseed production this year is reported 30 per cent up from a year ago. This means that cottonseed crushers will be busy with cottonseed 30 per cent longer than normal. Some of the large cottonseed oil mills will run the year around on this commodity; smaller mills that normally run about four months will run six months. Added to the demand for crushing machinery is the new high production of peanuts on a peanut acreage that has been increased a little over 100 per cent. There are only two crushing plants that devote all of their capacity to peanuts, one in Georgia, and the other in Virginia. Other plants are cottonseed plants that devote part of their time to peanuts. Virginia peanuts run about 35 per cent oil and Spanish peanuts run about 45 per cent oil, so it is more profitable for cottonseed plants to use any spare time available on peanuts than it is for them to spend time on soybeans with which they are not familiar, and which will give a maximum of 20 per cent oil.



Elevator and processing plant of Illinois Soy Products Co., Springfield, Ill.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Ottawa, Ont.—Primary estimate of production of oats in Ontario in 1942 as compared with 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, is 84,824,000 (64,845,000); of barley, 12,220,000 (10,438,000).—S. H. H. Symons, B. Comm., F.S.S.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 1.—The grain sorghums crop is now estimated at 15,886,000 bus., compared with 13,260,000 bus. a year ago and 12,015,000 bus. the 10-year average. The yield per acre, now estimated at 13.0 bus., is an increase of 1½ bushels since Aug. 1. The 1941 yield was 11.5 bus.—B.A.E.

Evansville, Ind.—Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist, has estimated that 10,000,000 bus. of corn have been destroyed this season by the European corn borer. He added that because of the early control work in northeastern Indiana the damage in that part of the state has not been at great as in other areas.—W. B. C.

Brookings, S. D., Sept. 16.—Wheat threshing is only about 40 to 50% completed. Practically all grain coming in shows effect of heavy rains, being damaged or with excessive moisture. In the western part of the state, where much grain has been lying in windrows for four or five weeks, deliveries show as high as 40 to 50% sprouted grain.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—Sweet clover seed production in Illinois is forecast at 32,000 bus. of thrasher-run seed this year compared to 70,000 bus. produced in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 47,300 bus. Reduced production is the result of decreased acreage and yield. Acreage for harvest as seed in Illinois this year is estimated at 19,000 acres, the same as the 1930-39 average but 46 per cent less than the 35,000 acres harvested last year.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Higginsville, Mo., Sept. 9.—Missouri has been blessed with a general rain of about two inches the past few days which puts the ground in fine shape for fall seeding and promises us good fall pasture. I would guess that 40 per cent of our corn is matured enough that frost will not hurt it, but about 40 per cent of our corn is late and will need warm dry weather to mature before the usual frost date. Our wheat acreage is going to be less than it has been for many years.—A. H. Meinershagen.

Evansville, Ind.—A large increase in Hessian fly in the tri-state area is reported by C. E. Skiver, Purdue University expert, after having made a complete survey. The survey in six southwestern Indiana counties shows that 47.1 per cent of the plants living now, are infected, while at the same time last year only 12.4 per cent of the plants were infected. The earliest date at which grain should be seeded in the tri-state area this year ranges from Oct. 6 at Vincennes to Oct. 9 at Evansville. Seed cleaners are still in operation in the tri-state area and will complete their job in plenty of time for timely seeding.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 19.—This drying weather is exactly what was needed to push the corn crop to maturity. Thru this central area most of the corn is now past the frost danger. In the northern area, the crop is also turning rapidly, and, with hot sunshine, it will not take much longer to put the corn over the safety line in that section. Sunshine and high temperatures are also getting in effective work in maturing the soybean crop. The fields seeded early are losing their leaves rapidly, altho due to replanting of drowned out patches, many fields that are well advanced have green spots. With favorable drying weather, some fields of the earlier varieties will be combined next week, altho this acreage will not be large. It will be between October 1 to 5 before harvesting will get underway to any extent; continued rain will, of course, change the harvesting picture. The large amount of grassy and weedy fields will be a problem, and many will not be combined until after a killing frost. Due to the late seedings, the soy bean crop is generally not as far along as the corn crop, and will need continued good finishing weather the balance of this month and early October for the maturity of the late beans.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Pendleton, Ore.—Yield of 6,000,000 bushels of wheat as compared to the normal of five millions has been garnered in Umatilla county this year. Gratings show high quality of wheat and despite fears that there would be storage shortage, all wheat is being placed under cover, tho it has been necessary for growers to improve storage facilities, including the use of barns, hen houses, garages and even abandoned school houses.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—Illinois corn yield per acre outlook on Sept. 1 was 51.5 bus., only one bushel below the record 1941 yield and a half bushel below the 1939 yield. The 10-year (1930-39) average is 36.2 bus., which includes the severe 1934 and 1936 droughts. Average corn yield for the past 5 years (1937-41) is 48.1 bus. Increased prospects are shown in all parts of the state except the upper west central area where they remained unchanged due to insufficient rainfall from July 20 to Aug. 25.—J. H. Jacobson, Illinois Agri. Statistician.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 10.—The dominion bureau of statistics estimated Canada's total 1942 wheat production at 615,243,000 bus., an all-time record. Estimated production is almost double the 311,825,000 bus. produced in 1941 and exceeded by 48,517,000 bus. the previous record crop of 566,726,000 bus. harvested in 1928. The unprecedented production was being realized despite a drop in wheat acreage from that of 1941 to a figure "substantially below" the average for the preceding 15 years—20,567,000 acres, compared with 21,302,000 the previous year.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 10.—Grain sorghum production is estimated at 24,206,000 bus., compared with 24,055,000 bus. produced in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 11,968,000 bus. The yield per acre is placed at 19 bus. compared with 17 bus. in 1941. Production of all tame hay is estimated at 1,833,000 tons or the highest since 1935. This compares with 1,591,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 1,361,000 tons. The alfalfa hay crop is placed at 1,436,000 tons compared with 1,247,000 tons produced in 1941. Wild hay production is estimated at 745,000 tons or an increase of 630,000 tons produced in 1941.—H. L. Collins, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Dodge City, Kans., Sept. 14.—Heavy rains over most of the state have put the soil in excellent condition for starting the new crop. Farmers are preparing the seed beds where fields are not too wet, and numerous drills are running throughout the western part of the state. Corn is reported a good prospect in eastern Kansas; while the West has a promising crop of grain sorghums, but several weeks of frost-free weather is needed as much of the grain sorghum crop was planted late last spring, and an early frost would materially reduce the yield. There is an abundance of forage, and volunteer wheat fields of western Kansas are providing excellent pasture.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky wheat farmers suffered an estimated \$2,000,000 loss this year thru destruction of grain by weather conditions. Ben G. Marsh, state A.A.A. official, said that only a small portion of the wheat destroyed was insured.—A.W.W.

Washington, D. C.—In South Dakota and Minnesota, stem rust on wheat, oats, barley and rye is less severe than it has been at any time since the drought years of the early 1930's, the U. S. Dept. of Agri. reported on the basis of reports by representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In general the loss from stem rust will be small. Late crops in western Nebraska may suffer some loss, as well as occasional fields of susceptible varieties in the spring wheat area. In the Dakotas stem rust is increasing on durum wheats but damage will be limited to late fields.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 12.—Wisconsin is making several new records in the production of feed crops this year. The tame hay production in Wisconsin is now expected to exceed 7½ million tons which is an all-time high. The corn crop has unusually good prospects. Present conditions indicate that a crop of 96 million bushels is expected for Wisconsin which if it can be harvested will be a new record, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. Feed crops in the state are generally abundant this year. Grains have made large production, particularly oats which is yielding 42 bus. per acre and making a total production of 98 million bushels. Barley also has made above average yields and wheat and rye are both yielding well. The state's total supply of grain is considerably larger than usual this year.—Walter H. Ebling, Agricultural Statistician.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 12.—Soybean conditions are similar to corn with late beans being further behind than late corn. Prospects in the northern part of the state range from good to excellent while in the lower central area across the state, the poorest area this year, ranges from failure to good with some very good. Improved conditions over a month ago have occurred thruout the state with the exception of the northwest area where soybeans were very good to excellent a month ago and continue to be the same. Heavy June and early July rains delayed considerable seeding in this area in addition to necessitating much reseeded and, as a result, many fields were not put in until July. Good finishing weather in September and early October is essential for the maturity of many of the late beans. Acreage to be harvested for beans is estimated at 3,418,000 or 89% of the total acreage seeded compared to the previous high of 2,285,000 acres (83.3% of the total) in 1941. This is nearly a 50% increase over last year in acres to be harvested for beans. Yield per acre is forecast at 22.0 bus. compared to 21.5 bus. in 1941 and the 1930-39 average of 19.1 bus. Present estimate of 22.0 bus. is exceeded

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Wheat													
	Option	High	Low	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
Chicago	131½	118½	127½	126½	126	125½	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½	127½
Winnipeg, October	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Minneapolis	125½	111½	120½	119½	118½	118	118½	119½	119	118½	118½	119½	119	120
Kansas City	21½	111½	121	120½	119½	119½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	121½	121½
Duluth, durum	119½	108½	117½	116½	115½	115½	116	116½	116½	116½	116½	117	119½	119½
Milwaukee	127½	118½	127½	126½	126	125½	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½	127½	126½
	Corn													
	Option	High	Low	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
Chicago	95½	84½	86½	86½	85½	86	86½	86½	86½	85½	85½	85½	86½	86
Kansas City	90½	81½	82½	82½	81½	82½	82½	82½	82½	81½	81½	81½	82½	81½
Milwaukee	90½	85	86½	86½	85½	86½	86½	86½	86½	85½	85½	85½	86½	86½
	Oats													
	Option	High	Low	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
Chicago	53½	49½	52½	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	52½	51½
Winnipeg, October	51½	45½	48½	48½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	46½	47½
Minneapolis, Oct.	48½	45½	47½	47½	46½	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	47½
Milwaukee	53½	49½	52½	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	52½	51½
	Rye													
	Option	High	Low	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
Chicago	85½	64½	72½	71½	71½	71½	73½	75½	74½	74½	74½	75	74½	73½
Minneapolis	79½	60½	68½	67½	66½	66½	69	70½	69½	69½	70	69½	68½	69½
Winnipeg, Oct.	66½	56½	59½	58½	57½	57½	60½	61½	59½	59½	60½	60½	59½	60
Duluth, Sept.	68½	56½	65	64½	63½	63½	66	68½	67½	67½	68	67½	67½	67½
	Barley													
	Option	High	Low	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
Minneapolis	58	54	57½	56½	55½	55½	56	57	56½	56½	56½	56½	57½	57½
Winnipeg, Oct.	64½	56½	61½	61½	61½	61½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
	Soybeans													
	Option	High	Low	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
Chicago	179½	167	171½	171½	169½	169½	169½	169½	168½	168½	168½	168½	167½	167½
Canada Exchange	87½	87	87	87	86½	86½	87½	87½	88	88½	88	88	88	88

only by 1938 at 23.5 bus. and 1939 at 24.5. Indicated 1942 production is 75,196,000 bushels compared to the previous high of 49,128,000 bus. In 1941 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 29,842,000 bus.—Clarence E. White, Asst. Agri. Statistician, Illinois & Federal Dept. of Agri.

Pattonsburg, Mo., Sept. 15.—Our upland corn is, I think, the best it has been in the 25 years I have been in business here. The prospects for crops on the bottom farms are just as good except they are late and will need 3 or 4 weeks without frost to mature properly.—H. H. Green, H. H. Green Mill & Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—Corn progress was mainly good to excellent. Much was in the hard dent stage and ripening rapidly. Some of the earliest corn is already about ripe, but in the main one or two weeks will be required to make the crop safe from frost, and some of the delayed plantings will require three to four weeks.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist, Illinois Dept. of Agr.

Kansas Outlook for 1943 Wheat Crop

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 18.—There is still some grain on the ground, and what remains has suffered some deterioration both in quality and quantity as frequent, and often very heavy, rains have been damaging. Most of it, however, has been placed under cover, but there is still a large part of the crop stored on the farms in many types of facilities, although a considerable amount of these facilities do not meet the requirements for loan.

The important thing now is that we are again going into the seeding season for the 1943 crop. It is indeed another bright outlook, for rainfall has been unusually heavy; in fact it has been decidedly excessive over many sections. Believe it or not, but complaints are numerous that the ground remains too wet for farmers to prepare and seed their crop, but this need not be a great source of worry since it is because of too much moisture instead of being too dry to prepare and seed, and it is not yet especially late for seeding.

Soil conditions may have, at times, been as good as now, but surely never better. Subsoil moisture has been replenished to a great depth and the topsoil remains saturated. Considerable seeding has already been done and is progressing nicely all over the state. Acreage, we believe, will again be reduced in eastern Kansas where soybeans, flax, and corn will replace much of the wheat acreage; but the western two-thirds will again plant the allotted acreage under ideal conditions. Some of the early-sown wheat out west is up and big enough for pasture, and the volunteer is already a foot high and is being heavily pastured with sheep. Much of the volunteer this year will later be destroyed according to our reports. It appears Kansas is off to another fine start for the 1943 crop, and good fall development is almost an assurance of at least fair production.

Spring crops, especially corn and sorghum grains, have had a wonderful growing season and will produce one of the largest crops on record if frost holds off a little later than the normal date, although a good crop is even now practically assured; so feed over the state will be abundant.—H. L. Robinson.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board makes the following report: The largest corn crop in 22 years and the third largest on record is indicated.

Crop	Yield per acre	Total production (in 000)
	Indicated	Indicated
	Sept. 1, Average	Sept. 1, 1942
Corn, all, bus.	33.7	2,307,452
Wheat, all	19.4	747,507
Winter	19.2	569,417
All spring	20.0	178,090
Durum	19.6	27,598
Other spring	35.5	1,007,141
Oats	25.0	224,970
Barley	15.4	38,472
Rye	18.1	7,315
Buckwheat	9.6	11,269
Flaxseed	48.8	45,673
Rice	16.7	84,253
Grain sorghums	1.52	69,650
Hay, all tame, tons	1.04	9,083
Hay, wild	1.44	24,587
Timothy	2.31	24,907
Hay, alfalfa	975	13,297
Beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bag	1,515	2,623
Peas, dry field, bag		2,623
Soybeans for beans, bus.	19.5	35,506

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Sublette, Kan., Sept. 6.—About 90,800 bus. of 1941 wheat are being cleared from commercial elevators and stored in wood bins erected here and at Satanta, to make room for the remainder of grain piled outdoors near where it was harvested.—P.J.P.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 12.—Stocks of old soybeans on farms Sept. 1 are estimated at 1,474,000 bus. compared to 175,000 bus. a year ago and the 1938-40 average of 839,000 bus.—Clarence E. White, Asst. Agri. Statistician, Illinois Dept. of Agr.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain in August, 1942, as compared with August, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Receipts: Wheat, 4,800 (704,318); corn, 5,779 (1,286,983); oats, 34,000 (587,941); rye, 2,925 (303,557); flaxseed, 129,000; shipments: wheat, 112,000 (265,000); corn, (197,000); oats (389,000); barley, (528,000); clover, (1,918); timothy, (3,322).—Dept. of Information & Statistics.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during August, 1942, as compared with August, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 325,220 (622,848); corn, 4,571 (23,825); oats, 2,498 (8,431); rye, (265); shipments, wheat, 94,536 (22,915); corn, 124,828 (39,277); oats, 5,747 (9,882); rye, 1,996 (2,222); barley, 4,423 (888).—John W. Frazier, chief grain inspector, Commercial Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Sept. 11, 1942, increased 2,846,109 bus. as compared with the preceding week and decreased 71,410.019 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 399,769,606 bus. compared with 396,923,497 bus. for the preceding week and 471,179,625 bus. for the week of Sept. 12, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Sept. 11 amounted to 4,839,470 bus., an increase of 3,180,476 bus. over the revised figures of the preceding week when 1,658,994 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 5,745,447 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the six weeks from Aug. 1 to Sept. 11, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba, 2,354,213 (6,422,622); Saskatchewan, 3,609,575 (17,684,763); Alberta, 2,508,039 (7,135,646) bus. For the six weeks ending Sept. 11 and the same period in 1941, 8,471,827 and 31,243,031 bus. were received from the farms.—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician.

Commodity Corn Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that 5,451 Commodity Credit Corporation loans on 5,387,232 bus. of 1941 corn were repaid through July 11, 1942, leaving outstanding 99,680 loans on 104,788,913 bus. Through the same date, a total of 105,202 loans had been made on 110,253,052 bus. of 1941 corn, including the loans on 76,907 bushels which had been delivered to the Corporation. Loans by States follow:

State	No. of Loans Repaid	Bushels Repaid	No. of Loans Outstanding	Bushels Outstanding
Illinois	1,849	2,387,074	18,639	25,723,510
Indiana	245	247,445	1,350	1,454,562
Iowa	1,612	1,422,249	42,482	45,901,992
Kansas	119	75,063	1,209	962,529
Kentucky	28	64,892	28	94,406
Maryland	2	661	5	4,198
Michigan	....	....	6	2,035
Minnesota	372	301,507	8,462	7,846,310
Missouri	449	294,543	2,097	1,063,132
Nebraska	505	385,139	20,609	11,166,939
No. Carolina	6	4,232	19	15,974
No. Dakota	18	27,658	64	78,965
Ohio	139	100,329	705	184,889
So. Dakota	104	75,917	3,989	3,378,918
Virginia	....	....	1	1,086
Wisconsin	3	923	15	10,315
Totals	5,451	5,387,232	99,680	104,788,913

Spokane, Wash.—Receipts of grains during August, 1942, as compared with August, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Wheat, 2,623,500 (2,740,500); corn, 34,000 (12,000); oats, 108,000 (64,000); barley, 596,800 (155,200).—John W. Campbell, sec'y, Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n.

Winnipeg, Man.—The huge wheat crop reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will present the farmers with the problem of finding storage space for about 338 million bushels, they being restricted to the delivery of only 280 million bushels under this year's government delivery at the guaranteed basic price of 90c a bushel. This will be no small task, especially since the carryover of over 400 million bushels has a large proportion of commercial storage tied up.

Grading of New Spring Wheat

Sixty-nine per cent of the receipts of hard red spring wheat inspected during August graded No. 2 or better compared with 78 per cent last season and 57 per cent for the 8-year period 1934-41, while 7 per cent graded lower than No. 3 compared with only 3 per cent in 1941 and with 21 per cent for the 8-year average. The percentage which classified as dark northern spring was slightly lower than last season and for the 8-year average. Rains over a portion of the belt during the harvesting season resulted in 4 per cent of the receipts inspected during August grading "Tough." Not since 1937 have August inspections shown more than 1 per cent grading "Tough."

The quality of the durum wheat is exceptionally low this season, mostly because of high moisture content and damaged. Unfavorable weather during the harvesting period resulted in 13 per cent of the receipts inspected during August grading "Tough." This compares with 4 per cent for the same period last year and only 1 per cent for the 8-year average. Only 58 per cent of the inspected receipts graded No. 2 or better compared with 75 per cent for last season and 81 per cent for the 1934-1941 average. The percentage which classified as hard amber durum this season dropped to 87 per cent compared with 95 per cent for the 8-year average.—U. S. D. A.

USDA 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced Sept. 14 that Commodity Credit Corporation through Sept. 5 had completed 203,792 loans on 113,067,618 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$131,063,127.57.

The average amount advanced was \$1.16 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 20,238,058 bus. stored on farms and 92,829,560 bus. stored in warehouses.

On the same date last year 233,203 loans had been completed on 138,815,248 bus., of which 13,422,200 bus. were stored on farms and 125,393,048 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by States follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	377	303,217	721,144	\$1,199,019.88
Colo.	2,066	....	1,950,156	2,148,437.78
Del.	706	20,745	283,644	411,119.07
Idaho	899	40,303	1,223,366	1,272,068.99
Ill.	11,045	52,168	2,204,529	2,793,263.02
Ind.	8,638	40,880	1,533,063	1,986,449.00
Iowa	1,762	6,641	732,631	882,018.62
Kans.	48,643	5,418,218	23,337,526	33,573,865.17
Ky.	1,912	....	638,675	807,229.85
Md.	2,835	48,057	992,047	1,383,729.66
Mich.	2,002	107,176	316,541	510,789.21
Minn.	1,626	....	567,463	673,828.91
Mo.	8,890	18,522	1,863,280	2,246,894.07
Mont.	404	....	552,107	561,554.66
Nebr.	26,167	7,059,475	6,643,941	15,075,295.63
N. J.	120	....	42,015	58,557.13
N. Mex.	386	....	411,485	488,790.37
N. Y.	271	2,223	93,935	126,458.86
N. C.	345	21,375	59,630	108,108.43
N. D.	1,008	....	686,285	805,004.17
Ohio	9,487	163,703	2,764,982	3,789,225.54
Okl.	43,240	1,361,613	21,633,087	26,304,790.13
Ore.	839	153,736	2,718,928	3,078,602.53
Pa.	2,017	10,771	156,156	622,398.41
S. C.	1	....	1,018	1,135.64
S. D.	1,293	....	137,023	501,240.71
Tenn.	2,112	3,238	606,552	783,098.72
Tex.	21,256	5,309,967	13,351,294	21,381,173.43
Utah	80	....	76,016	71,897.57
Va.	870	4,666	266,525	365,258.36
Wash.	2,179	91,619	5,635,087	5,999,507.61
W. Va.	16	....	8,469	11,774.41
Total	203,792	20,238,058	92,829,560	\$131,063,127.57

Soybean Processor Contracts

Form A and Form B, two contracts for the processing of soybeans, were mailed Sept. 9 by the Commodity Credit Corporation to all the processors, for their acceptance.

FORM A is for all plants which can purchase soybeans at not less than support prices, which are named in the contract, and sell their products in accordance with prices also specified in the contract, without any price adjustments with respect to the soybeans processed and without any special freight adjustments on meal sold.

FORM B is intended for those plants which probably could not be operated without loss on 1942 crop soybeans on the basis of the prices announced for soybeans and the prices specified for soybean oil and meal. Under the Form B contract provision is made for the purchase and resale by the C.C.C. of all soybeans to be processed, with such resales being made at differential prices based on average area yields for each type of plant, the support price for crude soybean oil and soybean oil meal, and the specified margin for each type and size of plant.

Forms A and B are the same in respect to the sale of soybean oil meal, Form B having an addition described as "Special Adjustments."

FORM B

Processor agrees to sell to the trade soybean oil meal manufactured by processor from the 1942 crop of soybeans under the following terms and conditions:

A. **Basic Price:** Processor's basic price for finely ground, expeller type, hydraulic type, or brown toasted extracted type soybean oil meal shall be \$30 ton, bulk, plus an increase of 25c ton on the first day of each month from November, 1942, to June, 1943, both inclusive.

B. **Future Deliveries:** In the case of sales for future delivery, the applicable price shall be in accordance with the minimum and maximum prices in effect on the date of actual delivery.

C. Price Differentials:

(1) Except where otherwise specified in this section, the minimum price for carload meal to the trade shall be a delivered price computed by adding to the basic price an amount equal to the freight rate to the specific destination as shown in the schedule furnished by C.C.C. The maximum price shall be \$1.50 ton higher than the minimum.

(2) For deliveries into and within New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Areas Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 (detailed elsewhere) the minimum carload price may be reduced \$2.

(3) Processor may, notwithstanding the above provisions and provided this discount is absorbed by him, sell carload meal within the area in which the meal is produced at not to exceed 75c ton below the minimum delivered price otherwise applicable under subsections (1) and (2) above.

(4) Processor may, notwithstanding the above provisions, if his plant is located in Areas 4 or 8, sell carload meal delivered within his area from such plant at a minimum delivered price equal to the basic price plus actual freight paid by him from the applicable soybean origin point to such meal delivery point.

(5) Bagged meal shall be sold at the bulk price plus a minimum of \$3 and a maximum of \$3.50 ton additional. Pellets shall be \$1.50 ton higher.

(6) Less than carloads shall be sold f.o.b. plant at not less than the basic price plus \$2.

(7) Brown toasted extracted meal may, however, be sold at processor's option at not more than 50c ton below the basic price, provided that this discount is absorbed by the processor.

D. Special Adjustments:

(1) When processor sells carload meal into or within New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Areas Nos. 7, 9 or 10, or into Area No. 4 at \$2 ton below the minimum carload price, C.C.C. will pay processor \$2 per ton so sold.

(2) If processor's plant is located in Area Nos. 2, 3 or 5, he shall pay to C.C.C. at the close of each month the railroad freight savings made by him due to paying less freight than the freight in the schedule furnished by C.C.C.

(3) If processor's plant is located in Area Nos. 4 or 8, he shall, on meal shipped out of his area, pay to C.C.C. at the close of each month the railroad freight savings made by him due to paying less freight than the freight in the schedule furnished by C.C.C.

Commodity Credit Corp. agrees to purchase any soybean oil meal manufactured by processor

from the 1942 crop of soybeans, which is offered for sale to C.C.C. by processor, upon the following terms and conditions:

A. **Price:** F.o.b. plant, \$1.50 ton less than the basic price of bulk meal, plus \$3 for bagging, plus inbound uncanceled freight billing accepted by C.C.C.; provided, that if processor sells at any time during a given month, brown toasted extracted meal at a discount in accordance with the foregoing section, then the price at which C.C.C. shall purchase brown extracted toasted meal from processor during that month shall be \$2 ton less than the basic price of bulk meal plus \$3 for bagging.

B. **Quality:** As defined under Rule 2 of the Rules, except as C.C.C. and processor may otherwise mutually agree. The analysis shall be either printed on the bag or attached thereto.

C. **Storage and Care:** Meal purchased by C.C.C. shall, without cost to C.C.C. be stored by the processor to the extent that the processor's storage capacity will permit. However, in the event the processor's storage facilities will not permit the storage of meal offered to C.C.C. hereunder, the processor shall, before selling such meal to C.C.C. arrange for other storage on terms and conditions satisfactory to C.C.C. Any loss in quality after the date of purchase (i.e., the date of the receipt by C.C.C. of all documents required before payment of the purchase price) shall be for the account of C.C.C. The processor shall notify C.C.C. of any factors which may result in loss of quality.

D. **Payment:** Payment of the purchase price shall be made upon the presentation to and approval by C.C.C. of:

(1) An invoice in duplicate showing the quantity of meal and the applicable basic price thereof.

(2) Storage receipts, in form satisfactory to C.C.C., representing the meal and identifying it in place of storage.

(3) Uncanceled paid inbound freight bills applicable.

SUPPORT PRICES

Support prices named in each of the contracts at producers' normal delivery points are:

(1) Soybeans of classes I (yellow) and II (green);

(A) \$1.60 bu. for high-oil content;

(B) \$1.50 bu. for low-oil content.

(2) Soybeans of classes III (brown), IV (black) and V (mixed), and varieties of classes I and II not approved by U.S.D.A. state war boards.

(A) \$1.50 bu. for high-oil content;

(B) \$1.40 bu. for low-oil content.

(3) These prices shall cumulatively advance 1c bu. on the first day of each month from January to June, 1943, inclusive.

The following schedule of discounts shall be applicable to soybeans grading lower than U. S. grade No. 2:

(1) **Test weight:** 1/4c bu. for each pound or fraction thereof under 54 lbs.;

(2) **Moisture:** 3-10 of 1c bu. for each 1-10% moisture in excess of 14%;

(3) **Splits:** 1/4c bu. for each 5% or fraction thereof in excess of 15%.

(4) **Damage:** 1c bu. for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 3% but not in excess of 5%, plus 2c for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 5%.

(5) **Foreign material other than dockage:** 1c bu. for each 1% in excess of 2% rounded to the nearest per cent;

(6) **Other colors (than yellow or green):** 1c bu. for each 1% in excess of 3% (over 5% classify as mixed soybeans);

(7) **Dockage:** Not to be paid for. Deduct from the gross weight all dockage entered on the inspection certificates.

Section 6 of the Contract denies to the processor the right to purchase free soybeans for manufacture into crude soybean oil and soybean oil meal. Any free soybeans purchased outside of contract regulations must be converted into other products.

Penalties for Processors

Do not annoy a soybean processor with a demand for special privilege, or special prices not allowed in his agreement with the Commodity Credit Corp. He dare not break the rules unless he is prepared to pay a stiff penalty. The penalties:

A. In the case of purchases of soybeans at prices other than those specified herein, 15 cents per bu. of the quantity so purchased.

B. In the case of sales of crude soybean oil at prices other than those specified herein, 2 cents per pound of the quantity so sold.

C. In the case of sales of soybean oil meal

at prices other than those specified herein, \$3 per ton of the quantity so sold.

These liquidated damages do not apply to sales of "off grade" soybean oil or soybean oil meal.

Soybean Storage Is Real Problem

With a record Iowa soybean crop of about 39 million bushels pretty well assured, the big problem now is to find sufficient storage room, says C. H. Van Vlack, extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State College. Little commercial storage space will be available, and terminal storages already are greatly overtaxed.

To be stored safely the moisture content of beans can't be much greater than 13 per cent, but if it becomes necessary to harvest and store the beans when they have a higher percentage of moisture, they must be stored in well-ventilated bins with provisions for a definite movement of air through the grain.

C.C.C. Definitions of Soybeans for Oil

Section 26 of the Form B Processor Contract for the 1942 Soybean Program, as mailed to processors Sept. 9 defined high and low-oil content soybeans as follows:

HIGH OIL CONTENT soybeans of classes I and II are varieties approved by the U.S.D.A. State War Board produced in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and all states north and east thereof; and in any county in any state not enumerated above if it is determined by Commodity on the basis of representative samples of Classes I and II (yellow and green) soybeans that the soybeans of such classes generally grown in such county have a fat content of not less than 17 1/2 per cent on a 10 per cent moisture basis.

LOW OIL CONTENT soybeans of classes I and II shall be soybeans produced in areas other than those designated above.

High and low oil content soybeans of classes III, IV, and V, and varieties of classes I and II not approved by the U.S.D.A. State War Board are similarly defined with 17 1/2% fat or more on a 10 per cent moisture basis, necessary to place in the high oil content classification.

Price differentials apply to the four oil content classifications set up, as described in the contract elsewhere in this number.

The Illinois State War Board has approved the following varieties: Illini, Manchu, Mukden, Wisconsin 3, Dunfield, Mandell, Richland, Chief, Macopin, Mansoy, Mount Carmel, Indiana 5, Indiana 7, Scioto, Morse, Arksoy, Hurrelbrink, and Illinois 118.

Other state war boards are expected to follow suit, with exceptions and additions based on oil content of varieties grown.

Soybean Crushers Advisory Committee

A soybean crushers advisory committee has been organized, according to T. Spencer Shore, chief of the division of industry advisory committees.

The government presiding officer is T. L. Daniels, chief of the fats and oils section, chemical branch. Other members are:

D. J. Bunnell, Central Soya Co., Chicago; H. E. Carpenter, Berea Milling Co., Berea, O.; J. B. De Haven, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago; Roger Drackett, The Drackett Co., Cincinnati, O.; W. A. Eastman, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. E. Flumerfelt, Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; George Stewart, Swift & Co., Chicago; E. D. Funk, Jr., Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.; E. F. Johnson, Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Kellogg, Jr., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. D. Ormsey, Oswego Products Co., Oswego, N. Y.; E. K. Scheiter, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; H. R. Schultz, Standard Soybean Mills, Centerville, Ia.; P. E. Sprague, The Glidden Co., Cleveland, O.

Charge for Cleaning Soybeans

Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, in his Soybean Bulletin, proposes:

"Soybeans having excessive dockage and foreign material have to be cleaned before placing in the bins, or loading into cars, particularly if they contain much moisture.

"Our previous buying margins have compensated us for the cleaning charge. We no longer have that privilege (under the C.C.C.-Processors Contract). Dockage is entirely waste material to us.

"If we are not granted our minimum handling charge of 5c per bu., why should we not contract with the producer to clean his beans, if needed, at 1c per bu.? This definitely improves the grade of his beans when delivered, and we believe the farmers will welcome this added service and gladly pay for it."

Weed seeds promote heating and deterioration.

Protest 3 1/2c Handling Charge on Soybeans

Officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation held a conference with country and terminal elevator representatives at Chicago, Sept. 10, to discuss the contract under which country elevators are to buy and sell soybeans.

Representatives of the country elevator operators protested against the fixing of 3 1/2c per bushel as their allowance for handling the soybean crop of 1942. They claim the increasing costs of operating elevators warrant a payment of 5c per bushel. Terminal elevator operators also declared in favor of the 5c allowance.

J. B. Hutson, pres. of the C.C.C., indicated that the 3 1/2c allowance was not final, but may be changed after it is seen how the program works out.

C.C.C. officials admitted that the country grain dealers' representatives had put up a good case, and that 3 1/2c is probably too low; altho they still felt 5c to be too high. Adjustments, they stated, are in order. Whether these adjustments will take the form of a compromise increase in the handling margin to be allowed, or allowances for shrink and conditioning was not determined.

The adjustments are to be made from the charges allowed in the processors' contract, which have been recorded as follows:

1. Three and one-half cents per bushel for country elevator "in-and-out" charges (no such charges to be paid if beans are bought direct from the farmer at the plant).

2. One cent per bushel storage payment on soybeans in excess of bushels (90 days' supply) on hand at his plant at the close of business of the last day of each month from January to June, 1943, inclusive.

3. One-thirtieth of a cent per bushel per day for storage of soybeans stored in outside rented space for the first 6 months with no storage charges for the next 2 months and one-thirtieth of a cent per bushel per day for any additional storage.

4. One and one-half cents per bushel of soybeans stored in outside rented space to cover cost of purchasing, contracting for space for, insuring, supervising, and guaranteeing the output of, beans so stored.

The country elevator complaint against the 3 1/2c per bushel handling allowance was based upon conviction that the C.C.C. figure would be a maximum as well as a minimum, and would involve loss for 85% of the elevators handling soybeans, partly because of increased overhead, partly because the high rate of elevator-employee turn-over greatly increases the likelihood of error in grading receipts.

The huge 1942 crop, it was asserted, places an added burden on the elevators, and if a wet harvest develops this year as it did last year elevator storage, drying, and grading difficulties will be multiplied many times, and costs will be pushed upward thru shrink and necessary cleaning.

Complaint was registered against price fixing for soybean meal without consideration of the middle man. The soybean program gives the

dealer no protection. Farmers can buy from processors at the same price allowed dealers.

Similar vigorous complaint was registered by terminal market commission men because they were by-passed in the processors' agreement. No commission charge is allowed in the contract.

Soybean Handling Charge Increased to 4 1/4c

Vice-President Farrington of the Commodity Credit Corp. announced at the convention of the American Soybean Ass'n in Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 17, that the soybean handling margin allowed country elevators would be increased to 4 1/4c per bu. when the beans are not held for storage, and would be held to 3 1/2c per bu. when the beans are held in storage.

When a shipper draws draft for soybeans shipped he must attach a statement certifying that each producer whose beans are included in the shipment has received the basic price for No. 2 soybeans, irrespective of to whom the beans are shipped. WPB Directive No. 7 gives C.C.C. authority to commandeer the entire crop of soybeans and any buyer of soybeans may be required to present such certification. Country shippers would do well to protect themselves by obtaining such a statement from the producer. A suitable form for this purpose, suggested by C.C.C., is:

Certificate of Producers to Warehousemen

Date.....19..
I, (name of producer), of (p. o. of producer), do hereby certify to (name of country elevator), to whom I have this day sold and delivered (number) bushels of (grade) soybeans, that said soybeans were owned free and clear of any liens by me, and that (name of elevator) paid me \$1.60 per bushel basis No. 2 soybeans for same, which was the support price as announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in effect at time of sale by me.

(Signed) (Signature name of producer) Seller.

Witness: (signature of witness)

Such a form may be printed, typed, or mimeographed, but one should be filled out and signed by each producer who sells beans and should be kept on file by the country shipper who does the buying.

Since country elevator operators will be acting only as the agents of the C.C.C. in the soybean program, they will be held strictly accountable for the grades they place on soybeans purchased. Elsewhere in this number of the Journals you will find the official U. S. grading standards for soybeans, and numerous notes regarding grading practice. These should be kept on file and followed closely, for under the new regulations the producer is guaranteed the privilege of asking an Appeal Grade if he is not satisfied with the grading factors established on a sample of his beans by the purchaser. Opportunity must be given the producer to appeal the grade when the soybeans are received, for the warehouseman may be subjected to severe embarrassment and possible penalties if the producer later asserts that he was given no opportunity to appeal from buyer's grading.

C.C.C. Will Support Prices of Soybean Oil

A provision in the soybean processors' contract is that the Commodity Credit Corp. will support the price of crude soybean oil. Support prices established f.o.b. plant are: 11 3/4c per lb. at midwestern and southern mills; 11 1/2c per lb. at plants in Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, and north and east thereof; 12 1/2c per lb. at plants in California, Oregon and Washington.

If the crude soybean oil consuming trade refuses to pay these prices, Commodity Credit Corp. will take all unsold oil at 1/2c below these prices.

Domestic vegetable oil production is being boosted from 8,000,000 lbs. to 12,000,000 lbs. this year, according to C. C. Farrington, vice-president of C.C.C.

C.C.C. and Terminal Operators Seek Soybean Agreement

The National Grain Trade Council and Commodity Credit Corporation have opened negotiations looking to drying and storing of soybeans in terminal elevators.

Telephone and letter communications and a highly tentative proposition from C.C.C. propose that terminal elevators buy beans at \$1.60 per bu. in October and store them until June 30 next for 6 cents per bu. storage; and that elevator operators dry high moisture beans for the discount rate between high and low moisture beans.

Alternative proposals have been set up by the National Grain Trade Council, which considers the 6 cents storage rate too low, since beans might have to be held in store 9 months for this rate if bought early.

An early meeting between C.C.C. officials and terminal elevator operators from Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha is planned to work out a definite formula by which terminal elevators may handle at least a part of the expected tremendous crop.

Other large soybean producing states show: Minnesota, 5,372,000 (1,200,000); Arkansas, 3,892,000 (1,740,000); North Carolina, 3,552,000 (1,710,000); Michigan, 3,264,000 (1,344,000), and Mississippi, 3,060,000 (746,000).

These ten leading soybean producing states account for 200,009,000 bus. of the prospective soybean production, compared with 102,321,000 bus. in 1941. The anticipated average yield per acre is 20 bu., compared with 18.7 last year, and the acres for harvest number 9,989,000, compared with 5,485,000 a year ago.

Other states have a prospective yield of 11-443,000 bus., compared with 4,391,000 bus. in 1941, and a prospective yield rate of 13 bus. per acre, compared with 11.9, on 878,000 acres compared with 370,000. Increases in production have been general, but the 10 soybean producing states account for nearly 95% of the crop.

Soybean Inspections Nearly Double Year Ago

Nearly twice as many soybeans were inspected under Federal supervision in August, 1942, as in August, 1941, the Department of Agriculture reports. August inspections this season were equivalent to 713 cars which brought the total October through August to 44,614 cars compared with 32,814 cars for the corresponding months last season. The quality of the soybeans inspected in August was materially lower than that of the July inspections with 36 percent grading No. 4 and Sample grades compared with 20 percent in July and 11 percent in August, 1941.

The inspections of soybeans in August included the equivalent in truck receipts of about 9 cars. There were no inspected receipts of cargo lots.

Soybeans. Inspected receipts, August, 1942, in carlots:

CLASS	GRADE— AUGUST RECEIPTS				Sam- ple	Total Oct. 1, 1941
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4		
Yellow	49	256	122	28	221	43,517
Green	..	..	..	..	1	17
Brown	..	..	1	..	..	89
Black	3	14	2	..	..	540
Mixed	..	7	3	1	5	451
Total cars	52	277	128	29	227	.....
Percent- ages	7	39	18	4	32	.....
Total— Oct. 1, 1941 to Aug 31, 1942	3,099	12,255	20,909	5,715	2,636	44,614

¹Truck receipts converted into carloads on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 car.

Wooden Grain Bins delivered on C.C.C. contracts to Sept. 1 amounted to 69,500,000 bus. capacity, on a total allotment of 108,000,000 bus.

American Soybean Ass'n Reviews Soybean Progress

More than 100 authorities from industry and agriculture gathered at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 15-17, for the annual three-day conference of the American Soybean Ass'n, and exchanged ideas to further production and consumption of soybeans and their products.

LYMAN PECK, Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman of the ass'n's nutritional research com'te, believed that increased production of livestock will develop a shortage of soybean meal in spite of the present huge soybean crop, and the greatly increased prospective supplies of other high protein vegetable meals from the cottonseed, flax seed and peanut industries.

D. J. BUNNELL, Chicago, reviewed the domestic fats and oils problem as related to the war effort. With imports of vegetable oils from the Far East cut off by the war, he said, greatly increased domestic production is necessary to supply our fighting men with energy and our guns with ammunition. All fats, he explained, contain glycerine, and glycerine is a prime ingredient in the compounding of explosives.

DR. H. T. HERRICK, of the U.S.D.A. regional research laboratory at Peoria, Ill., told of experiments under way to develop practical methods for making synthetic rubber from soybean oil.

A. M. DICKSON, of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C., told of developments in preparing soybean products for human consumption.

Several other speakers presented studies of soybean products as related to human nutrition, among them H. A. Olendorf, A. A. Levinson, Dr. J. A. Le Claire and Donald S. Payne. Major trouble in this field has been to develop soybean food products that people would readily accept and consume, but progress was reported with the use of soya flour in bread and biscuits.

Other headline speakers included M. L. Wilson, director of extension for the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dean of Agriculture Harry J. Reed of Purdue; C. C. Farrington, chief of the Commodity Credit Corp. in Washington; Dr. W. J. Morse, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics; Prof.

C. W. Carrick of Purdue; and E. F. "Soybean" Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.

A brief explanation of the contract being effected between C.C.C. and the soybean processors, with its probable effect on the industry, and on commerce in soybeans, was presented.

ENTERTAINMENT consisted of an informal smoker and a banquet. At the latter an army nutritional authority told of the use of soybean products in army rations.

All old officers and directors of the American Soybean Ass'n were re-elected. They are: David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O., pres.; Joe Johnson, Champaign, Ill., vice-pres.; George M. Strayer, Hudson, Ia., sec'y; J. B. Edmondson, Clayton, Ind., treas.; G. G. McLroy, Irwin, O.; Ersel Walley, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Howard Roach, Plainfield, Ia.; Stuart Ormsby, Belleville, N. Y.; John Dries, Saukville, Wis., and Jacob Hartz, Stuttgart, Ark., directors.

Washington News

The Procurement Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General has been re-organized. In charge of subsistence is Brigadier General C. A. Hardigg.

The Baruch committee on rubber recommends the immediate construction of grain alcohol distilleries to produce 100,000,000 gallons, and be located in centers of grain production.

Retailers hitherto permitted to file applications for adjustment of ceilings with only one of the eight regional offices may take up the matter with any Q.P.A. regional, state or district office.

Fertilizer restrictions were imposed Sept. 14 by the W.P.B. Fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen cannot be used on grains sown in the fall of 1942 to be harvested as grain. If the grain is used as pasture or cover crop, the restriction does not apply. Chemical nitrogen fertilizer cannot be used on golf courses, cemeteries, lawns, roadsides, and non-commercial planting of trees, shrubs and flowers. Commercial nurserymen and florists may use chemical fertilizers for propagation of trees, shrubs and flowers, and for flowers for commercial cut flower sale, on their own establishments, but not on the premises of their customers, private or public.

Extra Storage with Reclaimed Oil Tanks

Lloyd W. Young, manager of the J. E. McCann Grain Co., at Buffalo, Ill., has added 8,000 bus. of storage space to his 40,000 bus. elevator on the Wabash railroad, with four fuel oil storage tanks he purchased second-hand from the F.H.A.

The tanks stand vertically on concrete block foundations. Each is 14 ft. in diameter, two are 20 ft. high, and two are 16 ft. high.

Few physical changes in the tanks were necessary. Vents were made and attached to plug holes at the tops of the tanks. A wood spout was built to follow down the side of the elevator from the leg head to direct grain thru a flexible tip thru manholes at the tops of the tanks. These manholes and their covers have gaskets, so they are water tight when closed.

An acetylene torch was used to cut another manhole in the wall at the bottom of each tank. The piece cut out of each tank was fitted with hinges and hasps to become a covering door for the manhole.

Grain stored in these steel tanks is moved back into the elevator with a 9 inch screw conveyor. Mr. Young has a 3 h.p. motor to operate this conveyor, but priorities have interfered with his getting the proper electrical fitting to put it into use; and forced him to use a small gasoline engine on a stand a few feet from the end of the screw conveyor box.

"Men have to scoop the bottoms of the tanks clean," he says, "but, of course, we don't have to fill and empty them very often."



Milton Sonntag, manager of the Plainfield Grain Co., Plainfield, Ill.

Grain Dealer Aids Defense

Milton Sonntag, law-trained manager of the Plainfield Grain Co., at Plainfield, Ill., and active Legionaire, is Commander of Will County Area Council of Defense, which is a long way of saying OCD Commander. Will county has 8,000 enrollees on this important home defense front; 5,000 of them actively training to play their part.

Farmers as well as townfolk have responded eagerly to the War Bond drives, and Plainfield alone contributed \$1,100 to the U.S.O.

Organizing for home defense is not an entirely new problem to Commander Sonntag. He shared in setting up Will County's Selective Service System, and holds a certificate, bearing numerous official facsimile signatures.

"When our boys in the army are giving so much," he says, "how can we give less. There are many things we can do. Take this scrap iron drive, for instance. We thought our elevators had cleaned up all their scrap. But one of the managers called up the other day to say he had collected another 700 lbs. in odds and ends that had been put here and there about the elevator against some future possible need which is not likely to arise.

"There is a lot of scrap iron on farms, and around our elevators. If we will make an earnest effort to get it collected, our steel mills need suffer no shortage of stock to maintain production."

The National Scrap Harvest

Until personal surveys of every farm by implement company dealers and others cooperating in the effort convince them that every ounce of scrap concealed by long grass or tall weeds, in hedge rows or fence corners, has been uncovered and brought to town, there can be no let-up. Experience has shown that even several visits to a farm do not complete the job no matter how sincere a farmer may be that "all his scrap is in." The national scrap harvest quota is "all there is on every square foot of every farm in the country"—and the time for the drive is "from now on and as long as it takes to get it."—Herbert L. Gutterson, Chief Salvage Harvest.

In compliance with priorities regulation No. 10, now known as the production code, warehousemen purchasing repair and maintenance materials use the symbol "X-24.99." For capital improvements they use "X-21.10."



Reclaimed oil tanks used for extra grain storage by J. E. McCann Grain Co., at Buffalo, Ill.

From Abroad

The German advance has deprived Russia of 72,000,000 acres of its best wheat and rye lands.

Canada is shipping 15,000 tons of wheat per month to the starving Greeks. By international agreement eight Swedish ships have been made available for the movement. The wheat is an outright gift.

The Soviet has made an agreement with Canada thru the British ministry of food for credit to buy about 9,000,000 bus. of hard red spring wheat. The bulk of the grain has already been shipped to Russia.

The exportable surplus of wheat remaining in Argentina is estimated by Broomhall at 179 million bushels compared with 129 million bushels last year; corn, 427 million bushels compared with 338 million bushels a year ago.

In France grain prices announced for the 1942-43 harvest show a marked increase over previous prices. For the 1941-42 season wheat sold at \$1.58 (U.S.) per bushel and the price for the 1942-43 season will be \$2.04 (U.S.). In addition, bonuses are offered for early threshing and delivery of grain.

Scab of Wheat and Barley

Scab (fusarial head blight) of wheat and barley is very destructive in certain parts of the United States.

In affected areas the yield may be reduced 50 per cent, and greater loss results from the low value of scabby grain.

The fungus grows readily on old cornstalks and stubble, and overwinters in seed, soil or crop refuse. The wind carries the spores of the scab fungus from uncovered corn refuse to wheat and barley during or shortly after the blossoming period. The heads so infected produce spores in warm and humid weather, to be carried to other heads.

Scab usually appears one or two weeks after the grain is headed. All or part of affected heads lose their green color, appear to have ripened prematurely and are much reduced in size. On barley the symptoms are less obvious.

The infected kernels of wheat are more or less shriveled and dull-colored due to the whitish or pinkish growth of the scab organism on the surface of the grain. Those of barley are usually light tan to dark brown. All barley with discolored kernels is not necessarily scabby because other fungi or bacteria may cause discoloration. Scabby kernels of wheat are likely to be brittle and can be crushed easily between the fingers.

Scabby seed usually germinates poorly and often produces weak plants that are killed before or shortly after they sprout (seedling blight).

CONTROL MOST EFFECTIVE is thorough fanning followed by treatment with New Im-

proved Ceresan, tho nothing will prevent head infection by wind-borne spores. The Ceresan dust is used at the rate of only 1/2 ounce per bushel. More would likely reduce the yield. The application is best made with a treating machine. If the seed is to be stored a week or longer the dose should be reduced to 3/8 or 1/4 ounce per bushel. The seed may be sown at once after treating.

New Ceilings on Farm Prices

Obedying the ultimatum from the president that if the Congress did not act before Oct. 1 to curb inflation he would do so, committees of both houses considered bills to place ceilings on farm prices and on wages.

Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, chairman of the House banking and currency committee, introduced a bill directing the Sec'y of Agriculture to make loans equal to 100 per cent of parity, instead of the present 85 per cent.

In the Senate Prentiss M. Brown for the administration introduced a bill stabilizing farm prices; and Robert A. Taft introduced a substitute bill. Informally the Senate banking and currency committee agreed on stabilization of farm prices and wages at levels of Aug. 15 or Sept. 15, and to limit wage increases to 15 per cent over those of Jan. 1, 1941.

The president wrote a letter to the chairmen of the two committees demanding retention of the present method of calculating farm parity prices.

Debate in the Senate opened Sept. 21 with a statement by Prentiss Brown, co-author of the Senate Bill, that farm prices would have to be allowed to rise 3 to 5 per cent in the next year to meet higher labor costs. With regard to the wage and salary provisions Senator Taft said "The language is so broad in my opinion it means nothing."

A vote in both houses is expected this week.

The Senate bill calls for 90 per cent loans for the duration, while the house measure would extend them three years after termination of the war. The 90 per cent parity rate would raise the loans to around \$1.21 a bu. on the farm, compared with the 1942 average of \$1.14.

The proposed new loans would be equal to about \$1.39 on wheat when delivered at Chicago elevators for storage and to 95 cents to \$1 on corn.

If the price of peanuts sold for oil is less than the price paid producers, plus handling costs, the difference will be absorbed by the A.M.A. with Section 32 funds and with other funds that may be made available. The Commodity Credit Corporation will make non-recourse loans on and purchases of 1942 crop peanuts thru the designated associations of producers. Quota peanuts will be bought by the designated agencies at prices which average about \$124 per ton and are about 85 per cent of parity.



C. R. McCotter, Indianapolis, Pres. Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

New President of Grain Dealers Mutual

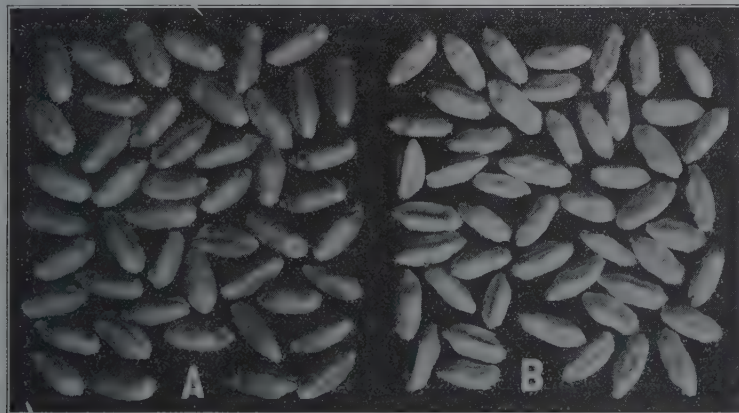
Owners of country grain elevators generally will be glad to know that the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which for 42 years has been such an influential factor in correcting fire hazards of grain elevators, will continue to be directed by experienced hands.

Mr. C. R. McCotter, recently elected to succeed James J. Fitzgerald as president, has been with the company for 37 years. Following years of service as an inspector and fieldman, Mr. McCotter was placed in charge of the western activities of the company, and for the last 25 years has been manager of the western department of the company at Omaha. Seven years ago he was elected vice-president of the company and so comes to the presidency with a thorough understanding of the aims and established policies of the company.

The Grain Dealers National was organized in 1902 by a group of grain dealers interested in the reduction of the cost of fire insurance for country grain elevators and their contents, and for 40 years the company's entire organization has specialized in correcting the known fire hazards of country grain elevators. Through its self-inspection credits, premium adjustment policies and frequent careful inspection of the risks insured the company has enlisted the earnest support of its policyholders in correcting fire hazards, thereby reducing fire losses and the cost of fire insurance. Its careful selection of risks and conscientious inspections has schooled the elevator owners in an appreciation of the value of good housekeeping and gained an outstanding recognition for its helpful work in reducing the cost of fire insurance for country elevator owners and operators.

Red Wheat at Chicago is selling at the highest prices since July, 1937, and above the basic loan rate for No. 2.

Next year, if no more than the normal amount of wheat is used for feed, we should use more than 200 million bushels more corn than we are producing this year.—U.S.D.A.



Healthy Wheat Kernels (A) and Scab-Infected Kernels (B). Scabby Kernels Shriveled, Light Weight, Some Showing Some Pink Color.

Temporary Storage Additions to Storage Elevators

Urgent need for storage space in the hard winter wheat belt has led a few adventuresome operators of storage elevators to throw caution to the winds and attempt to erect temporary shed annexes to their elevators.

The shed annex design grows out of necessity. Serving as a simple cover over a huge pile of wheat, it lends itself to ready construction from a number of different building materials, and utilizes little of materials declared essential to the war effort.

In erection, the shed is anchored to the walls of the tanks of a storage elevator. Its roof slopes sharply to follow the natural angle to which a pile of wheat will flow when the wheat is dropped against the straight vertical wall of the storage tanks. The outside wall of the shed serves as a marginal retaining wall, and is high enough only to permit an average workman to stand upright when shoveling wheat from the floor of the bin.

The huge bin is filled by overflow. Holes are cut thru the concrete walls of the storage tanks to which the shed is connected. The holes are cut only a few feet below the point where the roof of the shed joins the tanks. Wheat poured into the tanks overflows thru these holes, and builds up in a huge pile against side walls of the tanks.

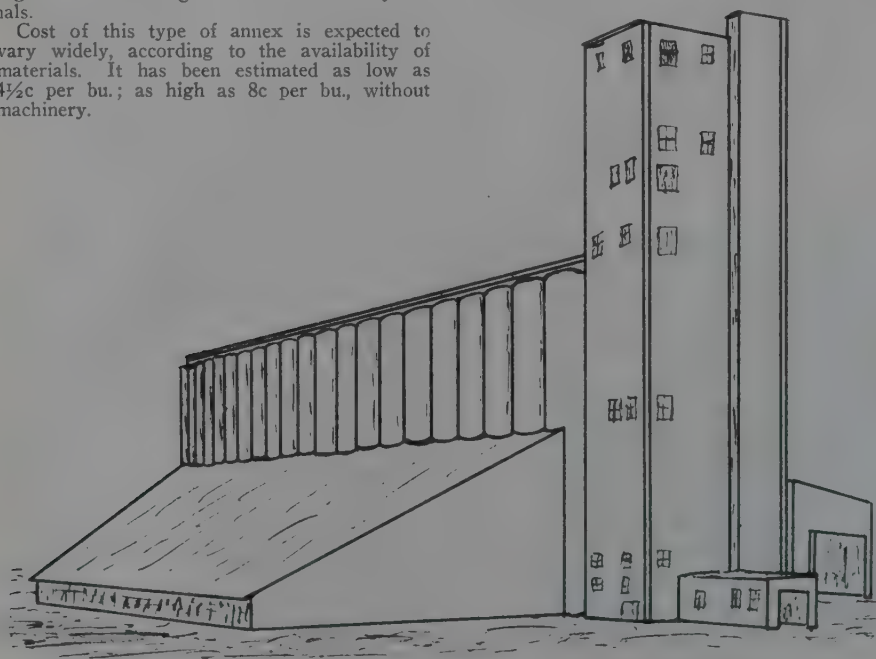
Overflow holes for filling the shed begin with the third tank from each end of the shed so wheat will not pile up heavily against end walls of the shed.

Emptying such storage is expensive. The design calls for a reinforced concrete floor and screw conveyor tunnels, and a power shovel, but one builder, encountering difficulty in getting the necessary machinery, planned to use a wood floor, and to unload the space with a pneumatic loader, such as is commonly used to salvage grain.

This general design has been used by Sam P. Wallingford Grain Co., at its Public Elevator in Wichita, Kan. But in this case the design included screw conveyors in tunnels formed in the concrete floor, the frame was to be built of re-claimed iron pipe, and the roof was to be covered with re-claimed corrugated sheet steel.

A similar design was used by Butler-Welsh Grain Co. for an annex to its Rock Island elevator in Council Bluffs, Ia., as described on page 147 of the Aug. 26 number of the Journal.

Cost of this type of annex is expected to vary widely, according to the availability of materials. It has been estimated as low as 4½¢ per bu.; as high as 8¢ per bu., without machinery.



A design for lean-to temporary storage used by some terminal elevators.

Grain Futures Trading in August

Trades' outstanding commitments in grain and cotton futures remained relatively stable in August compared with July, although market activity was somewhat smaller. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported Sept. 8, that open contracts in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade amounted to 47,589,000 bus. on Aug. 31, compared with 50,402,000 on July 31. Open contracts in corn were 47,292,000 bus. at the end of August; in oats, 12,996,000 bus.; and in rye, 26,393,000 bus.

Futures trading in corn, oats and rye continued to show a greater degree of activity than in wheat. While the August turnover in corn futures was 133,832,000 bus., an increase of 39 per cent compared with July and 76 per cent compared with August 1941, the comparable figure for wheat was 171,520,000 bus., representing decreases of 38 and 56 per cent, respectively.

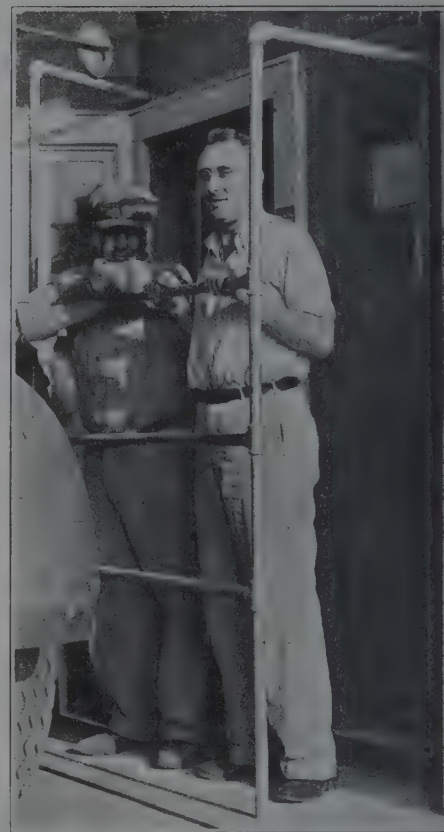
Turkey Red Wheat Memorial

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Newton, Kan., felt that the introduction of Turkey hard wheat should be fittingly commemorated by a monumental memorial erected in the public park.

To meet the expense they obtained subscriptions in wheat from growers and millers, and on Sept. 10 the memorial was dedicated with appropriate ceremony.

Thomas Collins of Kansas City was the principal speaker. Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, said that the millions of acres of Turkey wheat and its descendants such as Kanred and Tenmarq in Kansas, Cheyenne and Nebred in Nebraska, and other varieties originating from Turkey, were an "ever-green monument" to the pioneer efforts and accomplishments of the Warkentin family and other Mennonite settlers in central Kansas.

Of the four panels at the foot one represents the Russian Crimea, another the ocean voyage of the Mennonites to America, a third the part of the Santa Fe Railroad in carrying the immigrants of 1874 to Kansas, and the fourth shows their new homes. The monument was made of native stone in a year's work by Max Nixon, sculptor of Topeka.



Fred McClellan, manager of the Allied Grain Dealers at Seneca, Ill., with trucker Dick Starks, demonstrates how guard keeps folks from stepping in front of trucks in driveway.

Guards Office Door to Prevent Accidents

Safety conscious Fred McClellan, manager of the Allied Grain Dealers Corp., at Seneca, Ill., noted that the doorway between the elevator driveway and the attached elevator office was a potential accident hazard when the long deck of the driveway's truck scale was raised by its pistons to dump semi-trailers.

It was quite conceivable that an unwary trucker might step out of the office door and fall right into the scale pit if he were not careful.

Mr. McClellan erected a guard around the office door. The guard is built of 1½ inch iron pipe. Its two rails prevent anyone passing straight out of the office door. It forces them to turn to the right or to the left and starts them out parallel to the scale deck. Thus forewarned they are kept away from the exposed dump pit when the scale deck is raised.

The safety guard serves another purpose. It prevents anyone walking directly out onto the scale deck and into the path of trucks entering the elevator driveway.

Flour Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census ground 272,753,001 bus. of wheat during the seven months prior to Aug. 1, against 275,754,116 bus. in the corresponding period of 1941.

Washington, D. C.—B-2 users of carbon tetrachloride have their allotment doubled by an amendment Aug. 3 of the general preference order M-41. They may obtain 100 per cent of what they used during the base period.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration announced Aug. 21 that it had contracted on Aug. 20 for 11,742,000 pounds of dried beans for lend-lease, paying \$4.60 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs., and 4,160,000 lbs. of rolled oats.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Marysville, Cal.—The Marysville Fuel Co. plant recently was slightly damaged by a grass fire.

Greenfield, Cal.—A warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange was destroyed by fire recently.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Walter Warren Thomson, 72, at one time export manager of the Canadian Cereal & Flour Mills, Ltd., but lately living in retirement, died Sept. 8.

Fort William, Ont.—Effective Sept. 5, storage charges on all grains in terminal elevators here and at Port Arthur were reduced from one forty-fifth of one cent per bushel per day to one fiftieth.

Winnipeg, Man.—Government officials are still giving consideration to a request that farmers in the three prairie provinces be allowed to take wheat to the local grist mill for their own use on the farm, such wheat, ground for home uses, be over and above the quota delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has issued instructions to all mills stating that the drawback, which is the difference between the average price estimated to have been paid and the appropriate price on which wheat ground for domestic use, will be paid for flour on and after Aug. 1, pursuant to sales contracts made on and after that date. The provisions apply only to western Canada grain trades and not to wheat grown in Ontario or elsewhere.

Winnipeg, Man.—K. A. Powell, president of Hallett & Carey, Ltd., was elected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange by acclamation at the recent annual meeting. He succeeds S. A. Searle. Other acclamations were C. E. Graham and Alexander Christie, vice-presidents. New members elected to the council were R. R. Emerson, Stanley N. Jones, R. C. Reece, A. C. Reid, John B. Richardson and S. A. Searle. Difficulties faced by the exchange in operating under price ceiling were discussed by Mr. Searle in his review of the year's activities.

Fort William, Ont.—Lakehead grain elevators are not interested in the Ottawa government's proposal to provide an A-1 priority for lumber to build additional storage space, it is stated. The additional space which must be provided to care for the new crop of 615,000,000 bus. of wheat, greatest ever in this country, must be built on the prairies and on the farms everywhere, it was said. The lakehead elevator company people declare that on other occasions they have been shouldered with many troubles with infected wheat. The red beetle "and a dozen other bugs" get into the wheat when it is stored in temporary shelters. The grain storage situation here is still not good, there being little movement down the lakes. Most of the elevators are filled to capacity.

COLORADO

Durango, Colo.—K. L. McGalliard has leased the Dolores flour mill with the option to buy, and will have the plant in operation soon. He formerly operated a mill at Cortez.

ILLINOIS

Fairbury, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator has been repaired and is being given a coat of paint.

Potomac, Ill.—Harold Cope has bought the elevator of K. A. Harper here and will operate it himself.

Moweaqua, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new truck scale and made other improvements at its elevator.

Wickliffe, Ill.—The Payne grist mill, located at the edge of town on the Blandville Road, was badly damaged by fire recently.

Peoria, Ill.—The Norris Grain Co. will dismantle boilers, pumps and equipment of total weight about 100 tons, as a donation to the scrap drive.

Champaign, Ill.—A. J. Cope Co. has closed its grain and stock business here. Harold Cope has bought an elevator at Potomac, which he will operate.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Local elevators, in co-operation with the county's third concentrated drive for collection of scrap, weighed all scrap free of charge.

Virde, Ill.—O. J. Otten, manager of the Virde Grain Co., for the past several months, recently resigned to give his full time to his farming activities.

Osman, Ill.—Lewis Leffler, for 28 years manager of an elevator for C. E. DeLong but lately operating an implement and general store, died of a heart attack Sept. 10.

Pesotum, Ill.—The Pesotum Elevator Co. is reported to have been accepting bids for its properties which it expected to open on Sept. 19 in anticipation of sale to the highest bidder.

Paw Paw, Ill.—The Paw Paw Co-operative Elevator and adjoining buildings have been given an initial coat of paint, a bright orange color, to be followed by an aluminum finishing coat.

Geneseo, Ill.—The Red Mill, a local firm which has engaged in buying and selling grain and fuel, grinding grain, and performing other services, has been incorporated. The incorporators are: Hazel Feldman, Josephine Morley and Clyde Scales, all of Geneseo. James C. Feldman of Geneseo is manager and registered agent.

Woodhull, Ill.—In the local participation in the National Scrap Drive for junk the Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co. has been authorized to receive scrap metals and to pay \$10 a ton for good scrap.

Buda, Ill.—The lumber stock on hand and the business of F. G. Lindner & Co. have been purchased by the Buda Lumber & Coal Co., a new concern. The Lindner company's elevator was sold to the S. C. Bartlett Co., as reported in a recent issue of the Journals.

Meadows, Ill.—R. L. Rathbun recently resigned as manager of the Meadows Grain & Coal Co., terminating over 50 years of service in the grain business here. John Heins, who has managed grain offices at Rooks Creek, Cul-lom and Saunemin, has succeeded him.

Emington, Ill.—H. D. and I. C. Robinson have purchased the interest of George C. and Lawson Tjardes in the Robinson Grain Co. The corporation will be dissolved and the business will continue as a co-partnership and operated under the same name as in the past. Both men have been with the firm since its organization, and, with their father, own two local elevators.

Streator, Ill.—Grain dealers of this territory met at the Plumb Hotel Sept. 22, 6:30 p. m., when the contract that the C. C. C. is making with the processors was discussed as it affects the handling of beans by the country elevator. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n under whose auspices the meeting was held, was present. Mr. Wheeler was chairman of the occasion.

Delavan, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr Co. elevator, operated by the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. under lease since 1932, celebrated its 40th anniversary at the recent annual meeting of the company. P. E. Murphy, president, presided over the business meeting. G. F. Klein of Chicago, representative of the Federal-North Iowa Co., gave a talk. He stated that because of government pressure on people to pay debts, it was to be expected the company would limit credit to 30 days in the future. A chicken dinner was served preceding the meeting, at which 106 persons were present.

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Dwight H. Green is sponsoring an amendment to the state constitution, authorizing the legislature to exempt esculent, or human food from sales tax. The constitutional amendment process was adopted as one sure to pass court tests, whereas a statutory amendment might imperil the entire sales tax structure. Voters of Illinois will have an opportunity at the Nov. 3 election to vote "yes" or "no" on the proposal. Tax experts estimate, if the measure wins Illinoisans will save approximately 27 million dollars a year in taxes.

Arthur, Ill.—The sixth annual meeting of the Moultrie Grain Ass'n of Cadwell, Ill., was held here Sept. 10. A free chicken dinner was served to the stockholders and wives and guests, some 200 persons being present, after which the business meeting was held. Speakers were Geo. Ifner of the Illinois Grain Corp., and Lawrence Farlow of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. At the conclusion of the meeting dividends totaling \$2,622.07 were distributed to stockholders and patrons of the elevator. The elevator has been managed the past year by Walter Henkel with Wm. Vandever as assistant manager.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Pesotum, Ill.—We have sold our elevator, coal and feed business to Horton Bros. & Harder, Garrett, Ill. Possession will be given Sept. 24.—Pesotum Elvtr. Co., Inc., J. A. Gilles, mgr.

CHICAGO NOTES

E. P. MacNicol of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, was called to Louisville by the death of his mother, which occurred Sept. 7.

Thos. F. Dunne, 71, employed at the Board of Trade for nearly 50 years prior to his retirement three years ago, died in the Alexian Brothers Hospital Sept. 12 after a long illness. He was a former solicitor for Daniel F. Rice & Co.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration has leased 30,000 sq. ft. of space on the 16th, 17th and 21st floors of the Mallers Building. Nearly all A.M.A. activities in Chicago, as well as the federal agency's Milwaukee office, will be merged into a regional office, which will move into the new A.M.A. quarters after Oct. 1.

C. N. Barrett, for several years manager of the feed department for Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, later with the National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., with headquarters in Chicago, left for Washington Sept. 18 where he will become associated with the feed and grain division of the Office of Price Administration. He is a former director of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Members of the Board of Trade vote Sept. 23 on an amendment to Rule 232-A providing that the rates of commission chargeable to members or non-members for receiving and selling or for buying and shipping soybeans for the account of Commodity Credit Corporation and/or its designated agents shall be 1c per bushel during the existence of War Production Board's Directive No. 7. A resolution by the directors was posted Sept. 14 that "because of the emergency arising from the issuance by the War Production Board of Directive No. 7, pending the adoption or rejection by the membership of proposed new rule 232-A, members will not be in violation of Rule 232 if they handle cash soybeans on the basis of a one-cent commission."

INDIANA

Hanna, Ind.—Alton Wolfe is new manager of the Hanna Lumber & Grain Co.

Parker, Ind.—The Parker Grain & Coal Co. is a new member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Dayton, Ind.—The Dayton Grain Co. recently installed a 1½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed mixer with motor drive.

LaCrosse, Ind.—The LaCrosse Grain Co. is overhauling the machinery, installing all new belts and cups, new corn drag and rebuilding the sheller.—A. E. L.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—Rolling Prairie Lumber & Grain Co. will install a new corn cracker and grader. A large warehouse was recently built to store heavy merchandise.—A. E. L.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Whitley County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., suffered a recent fire loss.

Elwood, Ind.—Cyrus Tranbarger, who for sixteen years was manager of a grain elevator here, died at the home of a daughter recently.—W. B. C.

Warren, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Exchange recently remodeled its additional elevator into a two-story warehouse with several carloads of feed storage capacity.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Wabash County Farm Bureau has installed a new 75 h.p. hammer mill. This will be operated in conjunction with the old mill.—A. E. L.

Bristol, Ind.—The Elkhart County Farm Bureau Ass'n has purchased the feed mill here known as the Bristol Mills. This unit will be operated as a branch out of Goshen.—A. E. L.

Bremen, Ind.—An attempt was made to burn the Lapaz Grain Co. elevator on the night of Aug. 30 at 4 a. m. The fire was discovered and extinguished by a watchman in a nearby factory.—A. E. L.

Princeton, Ind.—Fred Antell recently sold his local elevator to Igleheart Bros., Inc. He has tendered his resignation as a director of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and will devote his attention to his farming interests.

Poseyville, Ind.—Posey County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., has had its charter amended changing capital stock to 400 shares preferred of \$25 p.v. and 16,600 shares common stock of \$5 p.v., and other amendments.—P.J.P.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—J. B. DeHaven, Chicago, president of Allied Mills and chairman of the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, opened the semi-annual Allied Mills conference Sept. 11, at the chamber of commerce. A. G. Philips, Chicago, vice-pres. in charge of sales, spoke on "What the War Means to the Feed Industry."

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Bowen Elevator, Crete; J. C. Fielding Grain Co., Oxford; Steckley's Feed Mill, Kendallville; Aaron Meeks Feed Store, Parker; J. A. McCarthy Seed Co., Evansville; North Liberty Elevator, North Liberty; Tyner Elevator, Inc., Tyner; Parker Grain & Coal Co., Parker, Ind.; and Wm. H. Banks Warehouse, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

New Harmony, Ind.—A. C. Thomas, 84, well known to the grain and milling trade in southwestern Indiana, committed suicide at the home of a daughter here recently by shooting himself in the head. He had been in poor health for the past several years and feared he was going blind. Mr. Thomas started his business career in 1886 as sec'y of the Corbin Milling Co. In 1906 he became general manager of the company, remaining in this capacity until his retirement.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—William B. Dress has been appointed plant operations manager of Igleheart Bros., Inc., succeeding the late Frederick L. Elles. Mr. Dress has been connected with the firm for 14 years and for the last several years has been ass't operations manager.

IOWA

Mason City, Ia.—Howe, Inc., recently opened a feed distribution and hatchery store here.

Wayland, Ia.—The Wayland Elvtr. Co. stockholders recently voted to liquidate by Jan. 1.

Mt. Union, Ia.—Carl Smith of Middletown has accepted a position with the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Packwood, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co. has installed all new transmission belting in its elevator.—J.C.K.

Percival, Ia.—A. L. Hegeburger who has been in charge of the Kellogg & Wilson elevator, has gone to Des Moines to work.

Waterloo, Ia.—P. S. Standish will build a one-story 24x80 ft. mill feed building, for mixing and storage of mill feeds.

Adair, Ia.—Claude Bales has resigned as manager of the Adair Feed Mill and has been succeeded by Arthur Wedemeyer.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—B. Bernstein, who has been in the feed trade here for the past 50 years, has retired and turned the business over to his son, Ben.

New London, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co. has installed a new Atlas Belt and Calumet Cups in its elevator. J. C. Kintz furnished the material.

Badger, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., Glenn Poepler, mgr., has done considerable repair work in the elevator driveway and the work floor. Installed new spouting.

Clutier, Ia.—Fred Hoher, manager of the Piper Grain & Milling Co. elevator, has purchased the Kadlec estate residence property, and, with his family, will occupy it as their home.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Mr. Mellem, mgr., has installed new belting, cups, spouting, repaired the elevating legs and made other repairs. J. C. Kintz furnished the materials.

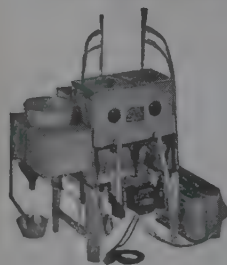
Atlantic, Ia.—The Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co. sponsored a dinner meeting at Legion Memorial building recently that was attended by 150 livestock producers of this district. Howard Beadle of the local concern reviewed livestock prospects and Dr. E. E. Clore of Greenwood, Ind., discussed diseases among hogs.

West Bend, Ia.—The West Bend Elvtr. Co. and Manager R. W. Jergens are defendants in a suit for \$12,847 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been inflicted by Jergens Nov. 20 on A. W. Gearhart, street commissioner, during an altercation in which the commissioner demanded the removal of a driveway of a filling station from the street. Gearhart's leg was broken.

Grimes, Ia.—Gus Woodring recently resigned as manager of the Sloan-Pierce Lumber & Grain Co., and has been succeeded by Carl Booker, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Alleman. We have remodeled our elevator, have installed a new Globe Hoist and are getting ready to handle a full line of commercial feeds.—Sloan-Pierce Lumber & Grain Co.

Clinton, Ia.—The Shannon Feed Co. recently completed an expansion program that included elevator storage and additional milling and seed cleaning capacity, Chas. Collins, mgr., stated. New storage bins and equipment have been installed at the warehouse branch of the local company in the old alfalfa mill building. Storage bins for 5,000 bus. of seed grain have been finished and storage room for 40,000 bags of seed has been made available. New machinery installed provides for automatic loading and unloading of freight cars or trucks.

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KANSAS

Osawatomie, Kan.—John Peters, who has been farming near Princeton, is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, replacing Orville Hunsperger.

Winfield, Kan.—Repairs and remodeling at the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator have been completed and a new hammer mill was installed.

Courtland, Kan.—Rollo Thompson, a farmer, has purchased the opera house built in 1904 and will raze the building and use the lumber to construct corn cribs.—P.J.P.

Leon, Kan.—When the Feed & Grain Store was purchased from Raye H. McDaniel, the elevator was also purchased from the Leon Co-op.—Arnold & Colyer Grain Co.

Holyrood, Kan.—Sherman Andrea, for 33 years manager of the Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., died recently. Mr. Andrea was a loyal member of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The office of the Light Grain & Milling Co. has been rebuilt and a series of neon signs installed on the outside advertising mill brands. A large electric clock also was installed.

Burdett, Kan.—The 1,850-lb. water wheel from the 60-year-old Brown's Grove Mill, which ground out the flour for the first buckwheat cakes in Kansas, recently was donated to the U. S. war effort by the owner as scrap metal.

Emporia, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., are starting two more Anderson High-speed Duo Expellers on soybeans. This gives the plant three expellers. The two new ones going into operation have been on order since May, 1941.

La Crosse, Kan.—Thos. Basgall, formerly in charge of the Farmers Union Co-op. Oil Co. filling station, has been named general manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and the Union Co-op. Oil Co., succeeding W. G. Schmidt, who has gone to Kansas City.

Wichita, Kan.—Fred W. Wallingford, vice-pres. of the Public Elvtr. Co. and the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Co., was killed in line of duty in a plane crash near Flagstaff, Ariz., Sept. 9. Mr. Wallingford was devoting his efforts in training pilots for the air forces.

Grinnell, Kan.—E. E. Beougher, in the grain business here for the past 32 years, died unexpectedly at his home recently. He was a partner of D. A. Borah when the elevator was purchased from John F. Jones at the beginning of his business venture here, the firm operating as Borah & Beougher.

Salina, Kan.—The Carroll Grain Co., Jack Carroll, manager, on Sept. 1 moved its office here from Tulsa, Okla., and is now located in the United Life Bldg. The company has been in business 20 years, being located at Wichita, Kan., for 15 years before moving to Oklahoma. Carroll Grain Co. specializes in coarse grains and field seeds.

KENTUCKY

Hodgenville, Ky.—The plant of the Hodgenville Roller Mills was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Kuttawa, Ky.—A warehouse of the Kuttawa Milling Co. was totally destroyed by fire on Sept. 8. The cause was apparently in the operating machinery.

Louisville, Ky.—S. Thruston Ballard, v.-pres. of the Ballard & Ballard Co., millers, has been in the naval service for some months past, as a lieutenant.—A.W.W.

Flemingsburg, Ky.—The Flemingsburg Hatchery has purchased from the Lewis Coal Co. its entire outfit of milling equipment and now is in a position to do all kinds of custom grinding and mixing, specializing in mixing feeds by the individual's own formula.

Weevil-Cide
The
DEPENDABLE
GRAIN FUMIGANT

The 3 to 1 Choice OF THE GRAIN TRADE

Now, and probably for the duration, successive harvests are going to place an added burden on your shoulders. With storage facilities already overtaxed from previous crops you will be asked to assume more problems, responsibilities and hazards of long period storage.

This brings up grain fumigation and grain fumigants, with an unprecedented need for treating.

Grain fumigation is subject to varying conditions and complicating factors. The mere purchase of an effective fumigant is not a complete guarantee of results. But as far as the product itself can insure satisfaction, the 3 to 1 preference of the grain trade for Weevil-Cide is your best guarantee.

Weevil-Cide is sold by a company who not only feels its responsibility to the grain trade but has familiarized itself sufficiently with all aspects of stored grain to make that sense of responsibility your ASSURANCE of PROTECTION.

THE *Weevil-Cide* **COMPANY**
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Thos. W. Campbell, 73, for many years senior member of the grain firm of Legg & Co., but who retired several months ago, died Sept. 3.

MICHIGAN

Niles, Mich.—High school boys are being released from their classes for harvest duties to help local farmers save bean crops.

Snover, Mich.—Eugene C. Cotter, for seven years manager of the Snover Co-operative Elvtr. Co., is Republican candidate for county clerk.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Rearrangement of the official personnel of the Huron Milling Co. following the recent death of Bela Walton Jenks, Jr., resulted as follows: George J. Jenks continues as pres.; Geo. W. Ross, New York, N. Y., exec.-v. pres.; he will direct the sales and be in closer touch with the local plant; Jesse C. Jenks, v.p. of production; C. Verd Hagedorn, production manager; Glenn G. Shipley, sec'y; A. W. Redfield, director; Jerry V. Jenks, treas.; J. G. Scranton, ass't to the president.

East Lansing, Mich.—Shippers and growers at the annual meeting of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange said they resented implications by federal officials and others that agriculture alone was the prime factor in preventing inflation control. The Exchange sounded warning to the national selective service and war industry that the food for freedom program is in danger of failure unless immediate attention is given to the maintenance of an efficient force of trained workers on farms. The new board of directors is composed of: Milton Burkholder of Marlette, Waldo Phillips of Decatur, Frank Gilmore of Parma, M. H. Wallace of Coldwater, H. H. Sanford of Battle Creek, George McCalla of Ypsilanti, E. W. Erwin of Saginaw, Delbert Protzman of Elkton and Andrew G. Lohman of Hamilton.

MINNESOTA

Okabena, Minn.—An overheated electric motor caused a slight fire in the Johnson-Olson elevator.

White Bear, Minn.—Wheat storage bins are being erected on the railroad right of way near Third street.

De Graff, Minn.—George Lundgren has purchased the feed mill from Herman Dirkswager, taking possession.

Doran, Minn.—Emil A. Enger, formerly of Hendrum, Minn., is new manager of the Farmers Union elevator.

Albert Lea, Minn.—The Kansota Farms Corp. warehouse was damaged recently by high winds. The loss was small.

Kandiyohi, Minn.—Two grain bins were blown across the Gt. Northern telegraph line during the storm of Sept. 11.

Buhl, Minn.—Three government A.A.A. wood grain storage bins with a combined capacity of 8,370 bus. are to be erected here.

Adrian, Minn.—Elevators of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. here and at St. James suffered a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Hancock, Minn.—Martin Strand, manager of the Hallock Grain & Supply Co. elevator, suffered a slight stroke while working at the elevator.

Minnetonka, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mills elevator is undergoing repairs and a new feed mixer is being installed by the T. E. Ibberson Const. Co.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The Northwestern Flax Industries, Inc., of Winona is considering putting in a tow mill here to be used in line with flax processing.

Slayton, Minn.—Peavey Elevators' new feed mill addition is expected to be completed and in operation soon. J. W. Nolan is manager of the company's local elevator.

Hendrum, Minn.—The Hendrum Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Farmers Elevator which was operated by Emil A. Enger. Mr. Enger has moved to Doran, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Madge Ames Brown, former radio specialist and member of the publicity staff of the agricultural extension service, University of Minnesota, has joined the advertising department of the feed division, Cargill, Inc. In her work Miss Brown is promoting the complete line of Cargill feeds in radio, newspapers and trade journals.

George S. Thompson, 55, superintendent of Cargill, Inc., elevator "S," Twenty-fifth avenue and Fourth street, was killed Sept. 11 when crushed beneath a 3,000-lb. dust collector. As he walked from his office at the elevator to the elevator scale building, the collector, tearing loose from the side of the building without warning, fell more than 30 ft. Mr. Thompson had worked for the Cargill company about 21 years.

Stanley Nelson, feed department manager of Northrup, King & Co., was elected president of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n at the first fall meeting of the group Sept. 15. Vice-presidents named were L. H. Patten, Glencoe, Minn.; Warren Plummer, J. F. Schroeder, Minneapolis; S. N. Osgood was re-elected sec'y-treas. Named on the executive board are C. E. McCartney, Geo. W. Smith, A. I. Stanchfield, all of Minneapolis; O. N. Jensen, St. Paul; D. A. Williams, retiring president, St. Paul.

The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n was charged by the U. S. wage-hour division with failure to pay its employees time and one-half overtime and with failure to keep an adequate record of overtime hours. A government injunction suit to obtain compliance with the federal overtime law was brought by L. A. Hill, regional director of the division, following several inspections by representatives of the division during the last three years. The division charges that following one of these inspections the company paid its employees about \$1,000 in back wages but got back about \$500 from the employees.

MISSOURI

Pattonsburg, Mo.—We are erecting a 6,000-bu. steel storage tank at our local elevator.—H. H. Green Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—George H. Davis, president of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., has been appointed again a member of the agricultural com'te of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Alma, Mo.—The Alma Farmers Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to Alma Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Mexico, Mo.—The suit on notes brought almost two years ago by the Mexico Savings Bank against the W. W. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co., was dismissed in circuit court recently.—P.J.P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Atherton Bean and Max F. Cohn of the O.P.A. were among the out-of-town dinner guests at visitors' night at the Kansas City Feed Club dinner Sept. 15. In attendance were 75 persons.

Centralia, Mo.—The Producers Grain Co. and Ezra Ward were named defendants in two damage suits filed by Willard F. Lewis, \$5,000, and his daughter, Opal Lewis, \$2,500, following injuries the Lewises said they received in an accident involving their automobile and a grain company truck Mar. 21. Ward is an employee of the grain company and was driver of the truck involved in the accident.—P.J.P.

MONTANA

Denton, Mont.—The Montana Elvtr. Co. has constructed an 18,000-bu. wood grain storage bin.

Denton, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is adding a 15,000-bu. steel bin to its grain storage facilities.

Conrad, Mont.—P. T. Mortenson, manager of the Mustard Co-op. elevator, has resigned, and Wade Kincaid is in charge.

Valier, Mont.—The Greely Elevator's grain storage capacity has been augmented 30,000 bus. by completion of another annex, George Boyd, manager, announced. The new unit was erected in five days.

NEBRASKA

Royal, Neb.—Four wooden bins were erected here for storage of government corn.

Diller, Neb.—R. J. Bazant of Fairbury has been appointed manager of the Diller Farmers elevator.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Earl Gose, formerly of Blue Rapids, Kan., is a new employee with the Continental Grain Co.

Lewiston, Neb.—The government has constructed 20 cribs in Pawnee County, to hold about 100,000 bus. of sealed corn.

Alexandria, Neb.—The old elevator belonging to the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. is being razed and a new one will be built.

Big Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new hammer mill and bins for ground feed. C. A. Fuelscher is manager.

Omaha, Neb.—E. G. Taylor, Omaha grainman, was reported improved at Clarkson Hospital where he has been for the past month.

Daykin, Neb.—Four government corn granaries are being erected near the grain elevators, and 20 will be built in Jefferson County. Each will hold about 1,600 bus.

Osmond, Neb.—Seven thermoseal grain bins of 2,000 bus. storage capacity have been erected on vacant lots in North Osmond for storage of C. C. corn.

Peru, Neb.—Bernie Underwood, recently of Paul, is new manager for the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator, succeeding C. C. Dunn who resigned.

R. R. HOWELL COMPANY

EVERYTHING IN MACHINERY
AND SUPPLIES FOR

GRAIN ELEVATORS
AND FEED PLANTS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Gibbon, Neb.—The H. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator, operated by George Little, was broken into recently, an unsuccessful attempt made to open the safe, but nothing taken.

Harbine, Neb.—Thieves recently entered the office of the Farmers elevator and escaped with a small sum of money and checks for \$18.25, payable to Orville Peters.

Chappell, Neb.—James Robert Morrison, 79, president of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Nebraska from 1931-39, died recently in Denver following a major operation.

Springview, Neb.—Purl Mock recently resigned from his position at the Springview Flour & Grain Co., and has accepted a job with the Rogers Milling Co. at Ainsworth.

Ord, Neb.—Leonard Parks, who has been employed at the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. store for many years, resigned recently and has gone to Portland, Ore., to enter defense work.

Harvard, Neb.—Ted Holzapple of Eldorado is new manager of the Harvard Grain Co. elevator, succeeding C. W. Witt who has gone to Hebron where he will manage an elevator.

Walthill, Neb.—Sixteen wood corn storage bins of 1,600 bus. capacity each have been erected in the north part of town adjacent to the C. C. C. steel bins for the storage of C. C. C. corn.

Beatrice, Neb.—R. A. Richardson, Kansas City, is new local manager of Goffe & Carkner, Inc., which has reopened for business. The office closed recently when the former manager entered the army.

Gibbon, Neb.—Igleheart Bros. of Evansville, Ind., have acquired the old Gibbon mill and will convert it to the initial processing of Leoti red sorgo before it is shipped elsewhere to be made into starch.

Palmer, Neb.—Frank Rowlett, while descending some steps at the Farmers Elevator recently, slipped, throwing his elbows back against the steps in such a manner as to dislocate both of his shoulder joints.

Omaha, Neb.—Raoul Levy, local grainman, will re-enter the war Sept. 28, this time fighting under the Stars and Stripes. Levy is a 30-year-old Frenchman whose French army unit demobilized Dec. 9, 1940. He escaped from France just ahead of the Nazis.

O'Neill, Neb.—The Tri-State Produce Co. plant was destroyed by fire early Sept. 9. The flames, which spread rapidly, left only the brick walls of the building standing. Twenty thousand live chickens, 1,800 cases of eggs, 1,200 bags of feed, 750 bales of twine and one truck were included in the loss, estimated at several thousands of dollars. C. L. Wilson, mgr., stated the building and equipment were valued at \$300,000.

Hastings, Neb.—Ninety-six wooden grain storage bins of 1,500 bus. and 1,800 bus. each have been erected in Adams County, 40 of them here, others at Pauline, Ayr, Roseland, Holstein, Kenesaw, Juniata, Prosser and Hansen, to hold C. C. C. grain. In addition to the wood bins the county has 39 steel bins with an average capacity of 2,500 bus. each. Ninety percent of them are filled, two with barley and the rest with wheat.

Trenton, Neb.—The air compressor tank which operates the truck dump at the Co-op. elevator of which D. D. Penner is manager, exploded during the noon hour Sept. 7, causing damage estimated at \$200. The motor had been left running and it is thought the safety valve on the tank failed to operate. The tank, which was located under the office, was blown to pieces and the floor of the office was torn up and smashed thru the ceiling. Fortunately no one was in the office at the time.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange lost its oldest member when Frank A. Noyes, 92, died unexpectedly Sept. 7 at his home in Arlington Heights. He was associated with the Noyes & Colby Grain Co. for more than 70 years and had been at his office as usual only a few days before his death.

NEW JERSEY

New Brunswick, N. J.—The plant of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n was destroyed by fire Sept. 7.

NEW YORK

Waverly, N. Y.—The accumulation of dust on an unprotected light bulb was responsible for a small fire in the Kasco Mills recently.

Elmira, N. Y.—The Buckwheat Ass'n held its annual meeting Sept. 18 at the Hotel Langwell. P. G. Schumacher is sec'y of the ass'n.

Friendship, N. Y.—Our mill is being enlarged and new storage bins erected.—Friendship Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Chas. T. Doorty, 66, former president of the Doorty-Ellsworth Co. and more recently associated with the Rex Grain & Milling Co., died here Sept. 6.

Hemlock, N. Y.—The Beam Milling Co., Inc., flour mill, elevator and feed business has been sold to the Co-operative Grange League Federation, Inc., transfer of the business effective Sept. 1. For many years the business was operated here by Otis Beam and his two sons, Floyd and D. Sayre Beam, now Livingston County sheriff. After Sept. 1 the Beam company will maintain an office at Avon, in which territory it has been active for eight years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Perth, N. D.—The Riebe Grain Co. elevator has been repaired and enlarged.

Fonda, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator has been equipped with a new feed mill.

Garske, N. D.—Harold Reed is a grain buyer for St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator.

Beach, N. D.—The Beach Co-operative Grain Co. plant was damaged by fire recently.

Brantford, N. D.—Five government granaries have been built on the race track grounds.

Regan, N. D.—F. W. Scott is the new manager of the Regan Farmers Union Elevator.

Dickinson, N. D.—A 20,000-bu. grain storage bin has been erected near the Ganzer Elevator.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—New footings have been put under the Minnewaukan Grain Co. elevator.

Lansford, N. D.—A C.C.C. granary filled with wheat on the Raymond Undlin farm burned recently.

Oriska, N. D.—The C. F. Schoen Elevator was sold recently by Mr. Schoen to the Valley Grain Co. of Fargo-Moorhead.

Alsen, N. D.—Harold Rohn is new manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., succeeding Jacob Roll, who resigned to accept a similar position at Balta.

OHIO

Mansfield, O.—The Hanley Milling Co. has erected six 1,600-bu. capacity grain storage bins, wood structure, for wheat.

Mt. Gilead, O.—Wagner Bros. recently installed a 1-ton capacity Kelley Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Bellefontaine, O.—David C. Keller, 82, senior member of the Keller & Gebby Grain Elvtr. Co. for many years and later a wool buyer, died Sept. 5.

Cleveland, O.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. has suspended its flour operations at the local plant in order to turn its facilities entirely to manufacturing war alcohol from wheat.

Blanchester, O.—A 30x32 ft., 62 ft. high addition has been constructed by the Farm Buro, to be used primarily for processing grains and feeds, Wayne Shidaker, Farm Buro manager, announced.

Covington, O.—Twenty-two fabricated wood bins have been erected on the west side of the grain elevator of S. J. Rudy & Sons elevator by the A.A.A., with a capacity of 1,540 bus. of grain each.

Payne, O.—M. E. Brady, 66, of the well known firm of Brady Bros., grain, farm and livestock merchant, died of a heart attack while attending the races at Marion, O., Sept. 3 where he had gone with a party of friends, his horse being entered in the races. Mr. Brady was associated in business with his brother, O. F. Brady, and was manager of the company's local plant.

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SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKETS

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Orrville, O.—Leo Bowers, manager of the Plank Elevator, has bought the business from Mrs. Paul Plank, wife of the late owner, and will continue to operate it under the name of the Orrville Feed & Building Supply Co.

Wilmington, O.—Six grain bins have been constructed at the county highway garage, the prefabricated bins being supplied by the C.C.C. and erected under the direction of the county A.A.A. They will be used for storage of soybeans.

Aukerman (Burbank p.o.), O.—The elevator managed by Fred Fishburn of near Wooster was destroyed by fire recently. Lack of water hindered the West Salem fire department in fighting the blaze, it being necessary to use water from Killbuck Creek.

West Milton, O.—The Falknor Grain Co., Troy, O., has purchased the Henderson & Jones elevator and feed business. The new owners, Ed S. Falknor and son Donald, are experienced grain dealers, the former having been associated with his father, the late G. N. Falknor, at Kessler Station, before entering business here. Don Falknor will manage the plant. This is the fourth grain elevator they have taken over.—A. B. Jones.

Spencerville, O.—The Spencerville Farmers' Union Co. has just completed a modern grinding plant with equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. The equipment includes hopper scales; a hammer mill with directly connected motor; a sheller with drag feeder; elevator leg; corn cleaner; and a ton mixer. All the machines are equipped with individual motors. Mr. Lanning is the manager of the Spencerville Farmers' Union Co. Henry Miller is the salesman and O. W. Baker the millwright. John Reynolds was the building contractor and supervisor.

Columbus, O.—A group dinner meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held Sept. 28 at Virginia Hotel, 6:30 p. m., to discuss the handling of soybeans, general ceiling prices, and other important subjects. Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will be present to give information of the latest rulings of the A. A. A., C. C. C., O. D. T., etc. Several processors will present their interpretation of the contract signed by them with the C. C. C. and tell how soybeans should be handled. Other speakers will talk on subjects of vital importance to the industry. Members are urged to make arrangements early to get to the meeting as it is of special importance to every grain man.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Crescent, Okla.—The Crescent Milling & Gin Co. has installed new suction fans, cotton dryers and distributor at its plant.

Edmond, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. has had its charter amended and the term of existence extended 20 years from Aug. 1, 1942. Capital stock, \$20,000.

Clinton, Okla.—Wheat is being stored in armories here, at Alva, Kingfisher, Watonga and Minco. Brig. Gen. Geo. A. Davis, state adjutant general, recently announced.

Woodward, Okla.—Following his successful engineering and completion of the L. S. Fisher Grain Co. elevator and grain storage, Luther S. Fisher has been commissioned by the war department to superintend the construction of a large water storage plant for the city of Chickasha and is already on the job.

Jef, Okla.—A helper in the Farmers Exchange elevator opened the leg casing to inspect the grain in the bucket and was enveloped in flames. Manager M. M. Church quickly grabbed the man and extinguished the fire so man was not badly burned. Fire, no doubt caused by friction, was put out before leg was destroyed.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. sustained an electrical damage loss recently.

Woodward, Okla.—The Bonifield Motor Co. building was leased to L. S. Fisher Grain Co. for grain storage, which company also secured an additional 5,000-bu. storage space in the Bowman building.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Cherokee Grain Co. opened for business in its enlarged quarters Sept. 1. The buildings which house the departments of the company have been enlarged and remodeled. The elevator has been more than tripled in size, making it possible to handle 4,500 bus. of wheat hourly. The feed department has enlarged its line of stock, and an additional room has been constructed to house a modern seed cleaner.

Mangum, Okla.—We are building and have about completed storage bins to the capacity of 30,000 bus. bulk grain, and additional 32,000 bus. warehouse storage which is licensed by the U. S. Warehousing Administration this year, making a total of 62,000 bus. storage. We bought the machinery and all equipment of the Lawton Flour Mills, Lawton, Okla., last month and now are moving it here for installation at some future date, to increase our flour capacity to 150 bbls. daily. We now have 50 bbls. capacity daily.—Mangum Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Gould, Okla.—An explosion attributed to accumulation of dust occurred in a boot pit in the Adair-Morton Grain Co. elevator Sept. 1 shortly after employees had gone home. The storage building contained about 140,000 bus. of wheat, most of which was undamaged. Some damage was incurred due to water. The wheat was government insured. The north or old section of the plant was damaged the most, the new, while shaken, damaged only slightly. The roof was lifted by the explosion which left the walls bulging at the top. Sam Carmack, owner of the elevator, which is leased to the Adair-Morton Grain Co., is manager of the plant.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Idaho Falls, Ida.—Idaho Falls Warehouse Co. recently installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Palouse, Ida.—The Wallace Grain & Pea Co. has filed articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$50,000, 500 shares \$100 each; to engage in general milling business.

Genesee, Ida.—The Genesee Union Warehouse Co. has added a 65,000-bu. grain storage bin at its east end plant. The new bin is 30 ft. high and 60 ft. in diameter, of wood construction.

Seattle, Wash.—A major fire was averted at Albers Mill, West Massachusetts St., recently, by employees who turned on 15 sprinkler heads when a blaze started from a spark in a grain conveyor. Damage, mostly water in grain, was set at \$800.

Ritzville, Wash.—Sebastian Ott, 86, one of the founders of the Ritzville Flouring Mills, died recently.

Coulee City, Wash.—The Farmers Union Grain Co.'s 10 extra bulk grain storage bins are completed, J. R. Goodall, mgr., announced. Each bin holds 2,800 bus. of grain.

Colville, Wash.—The Colville Grange Supply, Henry Hodde, mgr., has purchased the business of the Columbia Feed Co. from W. F. Clare, who left for Curlew, and leased the building.

Reardan, Wash.—W. E. Griffin is the new agent for the Washington Grain & Milling Co., replacing Mr. Saylor, who has been transferred to Fairfield. Mr. Griffin has moved his family here from Spokane.

Winona, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elevator Co.'s elevator some time ago was filled with grain, its flat houses are full and the company now is piling sacked grain on forms built outside of the warehouses.

Grandview, Wash.—All space in the Grandview Grange Supply's new 20,000-bu. grain elevator was engaged in advance of completion of the structure, and grain was loaded in before the roof was finished.

Spokane, Wash.—Fletcher Chamberlain, formerly with Pillsbury Flouring Mills Co. at Portland, recently accepted a position with the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., and is at present in the firm's local office.

Ralston, Wash.—Wheat is being piled temporarily alongside the Seattle Grain Co.'s warehouse, more than 100,000 bus. there Sept. 1 and the pile growing daily. Mgr. Guy Stafford said he was unable to get cars fast enough to ship incoming wheat.

Crabtree (Garfield p.o.), Wash.—The Garfield Union Warehouse Co. has bought the Crabtree Elvtr. Co. warehouse. The Garfield Union Warehouse Co. has officially opened Grinnell Station No. 491, Elberton No. 692 and Garfield No. 24 to receive the harvest run.

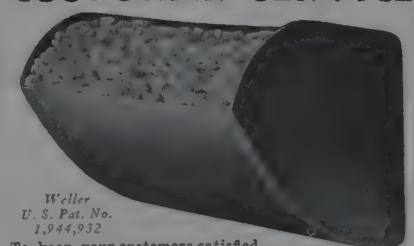
Colville, Wash.—Carl Peterson has succeeded Kenneth Buckley as manager of the Grand Warehouse, the latter having left for coast training. Warren Knapp has replaced Eddie Dupuis as an employee with the firm, Mr. Dupuis also joining the coast guard.

Odessa, Wash.—Farmers and their crews came to the assistance of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co. recently, when they stopped their own work to help put jacks about the large pile of wheat in an outdoor structure at the company's elevator. This provides storage for more than 200,000 bus. of wheat.

Wepato, Wash.—Elmer E. Merrill and his son, E. Clinton Merrill, have acquired the Brownstown warehouse. The building, which has a floor space of 67,000 sq. ft., has a capacity of 250,000 bus. of grain and 10,000 bus. of potatoes. It is being improved, a new roof put on, and will be operated as a bonded warehouse with Harold Ransier in charge.

Van Syckle (Helix p.o.), Ore.—Fifty thousand bushels of bulk wheat, piled by the Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co. into a 30x125 ft. warehouse, with a crash heard many miles distant, burst their bounds recently, demolishing the warehouse and spread out with terrific force over surrounding ground, covering the Northern Pacific railroad tracks to a depth of five feet. No one was injured. Two men, Ralph Ayers and Ed Garner, had just completed receiving a final load of wheat in the warehouse and had left to get a drink of water, missing almost sure death by a matter of seconds. When the heavy cloud of dust formed by the rushing wheat cleared away, the 50,000 bus. formed a flattened cone, the four sides of the warehouse shoved far to the edge as the strong cables used to strengthen the building snapped before the weight of the grain, some sections being completely shattered. Most of the wheat was saved, some 20,000 bus. deposited in new elevators here, the remainder shipped elsewhere. Frank Engdahl is manager of the Farmers Co.

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CALUMET CUPS

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester, Pa.—Safe crackers escaped with more than \$600 in cash after blasting open a safe in the flour and feed mill of Frank McCall's Sons Aug. 23.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Esmond, S. D.—John L. Hannah, 67, for many years in the grain business, died unexpectedly of a heart attack while assisting with threshing on his brother-in-law's farm.

Gregory, S. D.—Chas. Janousek was cut on the left side of his face and neck and his right hip was severely bruised recently while working on a steel granary at the Farmers Elevator.

Fargo, S. D.—A meeting of distributors and millers from North and South Dakota was held Sept. 22 at the Gardiner Hotel to consider the subject of wheat mill feeds. Notice has been given that the Office of Price Administration is working on the problem of setting uniform maximum prices for this territory on wheat mill feeds.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota has canceled its convention plans for this year, the decision to do so made at a meeting of the board of directors held recently at Huron. The fact that the tire situation is becoming increasingly critical, and gas rationing threatening, led to the action, as most of the ass'n's delegates would find it extremely difficult to make train connections which would enable them to attend the convention conveniently, Clifton C. Anderson, sec'y, stated.

SOUTHEAST

Huntington, W. Va.—The Huntington Milling Co. plant operated by the McGinnis Co., burned recently.

Mobile, Ala.—The business of the B. C. Anderson Flour Co. has been sold to the Cosby-Hodges Milling Co.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Harvey P. Simmons, 64, head of the Simmons Brokerage Co., died Sept. 10.—P.J.P.

Nashville, Tenn.—Joseph C. Parsons, Sr., 48, engaged in the grain business here for several years, died recently at Veterans Hospital.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Denton, Tex.—T. E. Britton and Dan Brock have been transferred here from Wolfe City by the Kimbell Milling Co.

Seguin, Tex.—E. R. Arnold was transferred here by the Kimbell Milling Co., following the burning of the company's plant at Wolfe City.

Gainesville, Tex.—H. A. McDaniel and D. B. Onstott have been transferred here by the Kimbell Milling Co. They were formerly located at Wolfe City.

Galveston, Tex.—J. S. Ezell, formerly manager of the Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant in Kingfisher, is executive vice-president and general manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills; and is now located here.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A warehouse of the Kimbell Milling Co.'s shelling plant situated south of here on Highway 81, burned recently. It was the second fire loss of the company in recent weeks, the firm's Wolfe City elevator having burned Aug. 13.

WISCONSIN

Elk Mound, Wis.—Plans are under way for the erection of a frame grain elevator, 24x30 ft. and 22 ft. high by the Zutter Elvtr. Co.—H.C.B.

Green Bay, Wis.—Strid Grain Co. has taken over lease of the Green Bay & Western R. R. 600,000-bu. elevator formerly operated by Cargill, Inc.

Galesville, Wis.—Improvements and repairs on the Lutz Feed Mill, recently purchased as the old Davis mill by Roy Lutz, Melrose, have been completed and the mill is ready for operation. E. C. Rieke has been appointed manager.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Rahr Malting Co. has announced thru its president, Guido Rahr, that it will present a \$50 bond to each employee who authorizes payroll deductions for the purchase of U. S. war bonds. The company bond will be given to the employee as soon as he completes payment on his initial \$50 bond.—H.C.B.

Emerald, Wis.—Leonard Wall will manage the Emerald Co-op. Exchange, beginning his new duties about Oct. 1.

DeSoto, Wis.—M. Duane Seymour, junior partner in the Seymour & Son Feed store, was married Sept. 5 to Ruth Mary Wright.—H.C.B.

Chilton, Wis.—William L. Schumacher, 35, office manager of the Chilton Malting Co. for the last ten years, died Sept. 10 at his home here.—H.C.B.

Downing, Wis.—George Knops, formerly manager of the Emerald (Wis.) Co-op. Exchange, recently purchased the local feed mill and has taken charge of the business.

Cumberland, Wis.—Plans for the contemplated feed mill addition to the Farmers Equity Union Co-op. Oil Co. have been forwarded to the State Industrial Commission for approval.

Dane, Wis.—Mathias Karls, 56, manager of the Karls Feed & Seed Store for the past ten years, died Aug. 24 in a Madison, Wis., hospital following a brief illness.—H.C.B.

**Up-to-Date Plant**

This Typical Country Elevator, with complete Feed Mill building operated in connection, gives the Farmers Elevator Co., Darwin, Minn., a plant that is really up-to-the-minute. A typical engineering and contracting job by IBBERSON.

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SOYBEANS

(In effect September 1, 1942)

GRADE REQUIREMENTS

Maximum limits of—

Grade No.	Minimum test weight per bushel	Moisture	Splits	Damaged kernels (soybeans and other grains)	Foreign material other than dockage
	Pounds	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1 ¹	56	13	10	2	1
2 ¹	54	14	15	3	2
3	52	16	20	5	3
4 ²	49	18	30	8	5

Sample Grade

Sample grade shall include soybeans of any of the classes Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, Black Soybeans, or Mixed Soybeans, which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which contain stones and/or cinders; or which are musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

¹The soybeans in Grade No. 1 of each of the classes Yellow Soybeans and Green Soybeans may contain not more than 2 per cent, and the soybeans in Grade No. 2 of each of these classes may contain not more than 3 per cent of Black, Brown, or bicolored soybeans, singly or combined.

²Soybeans that are badly weathered or badly stained shall not be graded higher than No. 4.

Soybeans shall be any grain which, before the removal of dockage, consists of 50 per cent or more of threshed soybeans and not more than 10 per cent of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act.

Classes.—Soybeans shall be divided into five classes as follows: Class I, Yellow Soybeans; Class II, Green Soybeans; Class III, Brown Soybeans; Class IV, Black Soybeans; and Class V, Mixed Soybeans.

YELLOW SOYBEANS (CLASS I): This class shall include all varieties of yellow soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors, but may include not more than 5 per cent of brown, black and/or bicolored soybeans, either singly or in any combination. A tinge of green on soybeans otherwise yellow shall not affect their classification as Yellow soybeans.

GREEN SOYBEANS (CLASS II): This class shall include all varieties of green soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors, but may include not more than 5 per cent of brown, black, and/or bicolored soybeans, either singly or in any combination.

BROWN SOYBEANS (CLASS III): This class shall include all varieties of brown soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors.

BLACK SOYBEANS (CLASS IV): This class shall include all varieties of black soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors.

MIXED SOYBEANS (CLASS V): This class shall include all mixtures of soybeans not provided for in the classes I to IV, inclusive. Bicolored soybeans shall be classified as Mixed soybeans.

GRADES: Soybeans shall be graded and designated according to the respective grade requirements of the numerical grades and Sample grade of the appropriate class and according to the special grade when applicable.

DOCKAGE: Dockage includes weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than soybeans, sand, dirt, and any other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the soybeans by the use of a 20-gage metal sieve having round-hole perforations 3/64 inch in diameter; also undeveloped, shriveled, and pieces of soybeans removed in properly separating the foreign material.

The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage. The percentage of

dockage so calculated, when equal to 1 per cent or more, shall be stated in terms of whole per cent, and when less than 1 per cent shall not be stated. A fraction of a per cent shall be disregarded. The word "Dockage," together with the percentage thereof, shall be added to the grade designation.

SPECIAL GRADE FOR WEEVILY SOYBEANS: Definition.—Weevily soybeans shall be soybeans that are infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Grades.—Weevily soybeans shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards otherwise applicable and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Weevily."

DEFINITIONS: Basis of grade determinations.—Each determination of moisture, dockage, temperature, odor, live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

Percentages.—Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

Percentage of moisture.—Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the air oven* and the method of use thereof described in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 147 of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or ascertained by any device and method which give equivalent results.

Test weight per bushel.—Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel, as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin No. 1065, dated May 18, 1922, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or as determined by any device and method that give equivalent results.

Splits.—Splits shall be pieces of kernels of soybeans that are not damaged.

Damaged kernels.—Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of soybeans and other grains which are heat-damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground-damaged, badly weather-damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Other grains.—Other grains shall include wheat, rye, oats, corn, grain sorghums, barley, hull-less barley, flaxseed, emmer, spelt, einkorn.

*Only change made in soybean grade requirements. Equivalent results with Brown-Duvel moisture tester may be had by cutting off heat at 173° C., instead of former 168° C. New charts are available for all electric moisture testers from manufacturers.

Polish wheat, poulard wheat, and cultivated buckwheat.

Foreign material.—Foreign material shall be all matter other than soybeans which is not separated from the soybeans in the proper determination of dockage.

Safely Storing Damp Flaxseed Most Difficult

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 19.—The weather man has not been very kind to the northwestern flaxseed producer this week as rains and unsettled weather have been the rule all during the past week, varying from light rains in Montana to heavy rains in Minnesota. This continues to delay the harvesting and threshing of the flaxseed which still remains to be harvested in the southern zone and also the large percentage of the northern zone production of flaxseed which has not been harvested. This exposure to the weather is causing damage to the flaxseed, as judged by recent arrivals, and the moisture content is increasing, which makes the storage of the flaxseed more difficult. Receipts of new crop flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth are only moderate considering this year's large production tributary to these markets this year.

Thursday afternoon the Winnipeg Free Press estimated the production of flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces at 19,893,000 bus. This is about 3,000,000 bus. more than the Canadian Government Report estimated last week. Unsettled weather conditions and general rains are delaying the harvesting of the Canadian flaxseed crop as in the case of the United States. The few samples received so far indicate the quality of the new flaxseed crop is somewhat above average. —Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

Corn ground by refiners during August totaled 10,038,854 bus. for domestic use, against 8,622,847 bus. during August, 1941.

If this country is to survive the public must act at once to end governmental "plundering of business men and wage earners for the benefit of the ne'er-do-well, a tendency which is killing both private initiative and private enterprise."—Charles Burton Robbins.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-B contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

How to Grade Soybeans

The Extension Service and the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U.S.D.A. have published the following brief outline of soybean grading for the benefit of country grain dealers:

- Secure a representative sample of the grain. (See reference note 1.)
- Examine each probing for musty, sour or commercially objectionable foreign odors, insects injurious to stored grain and heating and hot grain.
- Determine the moisture content. (See reference note 2.)
- Determine the dockage content. (See reference note 3.)
- Make the weight per bushel test on the dockage-free sample.
- Examine for stones and cinders in the dockage-free grain. When more than 7 stones and/or cinders are present in the dockage-free sample (1½ to 1¼ quarts) the soybeans are graded Sample Grade.
- Establish the class, i. e. yellow, black, mixed, etc. (See reference note 4.)
- If splits, damaged kernels, or foreign ma-

terial other than dockage are present in the soybeans in a quantity that may affect the grade an analysis is made for these factors. (See reference notes 5-8.)

- The final grade of the sample is the lowest grade on any factor. (See grade requirements.)

REFERENCE NOTES

- Probing:** For bulk grain in cars, trucks or wagons, sample with a standard grain probe in five or more places, well distributed in different parts of the receptacle.
- Moisture:** If you have an electric moisture meter such as the Tag-Heppenstall or Steinlite, use a revised conversion chart effective September 1, 1942. (Owners of Steinlites can add .80% to the final determination until new soybeans charts are received.) With a Brown-Duvel tester use 100 grams of soybeans in 150 cc of oil and cut off the heating element at 173° C.
- Dockage:** Use a representative portion of the grain of sufficient quantity to provide 1½ to 1¼ quarts of dockage-free grain. Determine the quantity by weight and record.

Place ¼ of this portion on a 20-gage metal hand sieve having round-hole perforations 8/64 inch in diameter* and sieve the soybeans in the following manner:

Hold the sieve in both hands directly in front of the body with elbows close to the sides. Hold the sieve level and in a steady sieving motion, move the sieve from right to left approximately 10 inches, and return from left to right to complete the operation. Repeat the complete operation 15 times. Continue the operation on each of the other three similar sized portions of the sample, emptying the bottom pan after each portion is sieved.

The dockage will then consist of all the material that passed through the hand sieve.

Weigh the dockage removed and determine the percentage based on original weight of the portion before dockage was removed. If less than 1%, disregard. If 1% or more state in terms of whole per cent. A fraction of a per cent is disregarded in assessing dockage.

4. Classes: The yellow class of soybeans is the most common in the principal commercial areas. There are occasional admixtures of black or brown or bicolored soybeans in yellow soybeans and if over 5% of such soybeans are present the grain is classed as Mixed Soybeans. Black, brown, or bicolored soybeans may also affect the grade. The soybeans in Grade No. 1 of each of the classes Yellow Soybeans and Green Soybeans may contain not more than 2 per cent, and the soybeans in Grade No. 2 of each of these classes may contain not more than 3 per cent of Black, Brown, or bicolored soybeans, singly or combined.

5. Size of Portion to Analyze: The analyses for class, splits, damaged kernels and foreign material other than dockage may be made on one representative portion of about 250 grams from the sample of dockage-free soybeans.

6. Splits: Splits are pieces of kernels of soybeans that are not damaged. If ¼ or less of the bean is broken off it is not considered as split. A slotted sieve may be used to facilitate the separation.

7. Damaged Kernels: Damage Must be Distinct.—A soybean or other grain is materially damaged for inspection and grading purposes only when the damage is distinctly apparent and of such character as to be recognized as damaged for commercial purposes.

Cross Section of Kernels.—In the practical analysis for damaged, it will be necessary to cross section a number of kernels with a sharp knife or razor blade before deciding if they are in fact damaged kernels.

Frost Damage.—Frosted soybeans which are discovered in cross section to a green or amber or greenish-brown color, and frosted soybeans which have a glassy, wax-like appearance, are considered as damaged.

Immature Damage.—A soybean that is immature from any cause is considered as damaged when a cross section of it shows an intense green color or when it is green in color and of a mealy or chalky consistency. When a soybean is plump and well-developed and a cross section of it shows it to be firm in texture although green in color, it is considered as sound.

Heat Damage.—A soybean or other grain which has been damaged by external heat or as the result of heating caused by fermentation so that a cross section of it shows a brown or black color is considered as damaged.

Sprout and Other Damage.—Sprouted soybeans and soybeans which are materially damaged from causes other than those listed are considered as damaged.

Stained and Mottled.—Soybeans which are stained or mottled on the surface or seed coat by weather and/or disease, but which are not damaged or discolored internally or in cross section, are considered as sound.

Slight Surface Mold.—Soybeans having surface mold growths which have not penetrated the soybeans sufficiently to injure them shall be considered as sound, provided the soybeans are otherwise sound.

8. Foreign Material Other Than Dockage: This consists of coarse material such as pods, straw, corn and large weed seeds not separated from the sample by the dockage sieve.

*This is a new sieve adopted Sept. 1, 1941, and not the 10/64 inch sieve used for foreign material before that date.

(Correct soybean sieves specified in the Official Soybean Standards to determine dockage, foreign materials, etc., are: 10/64 inch by ¼ inch slot, 8/64 inch round perforations, and a solid bottom pan. Page 189, last number Journals, erred in mentioning a 12/64 inch slot sieve.)

Maltsters charged with agreeing to maintain uniform delivered prices in the sale of malt, argued the merits before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, Sept. 15.

Washington, D. C.—The O. P. A. has issued a specific price regulation for sales of cement by manufacturers. The action was taken to assure an adequate supply in so-called "deficiency areas," as well as to provide a method of allocating recent increases in cost transportation.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
COPYRIGHT BY GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, CHICAGO									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18.2	1800	54.6	1800	54.6	1800	54.6	1800	54.6
610	18.4	1810	55.0	1810	55.0	1810	55.0	1810	55.0
620	18.6	1820	55.4	1820	55.4	1820	55.4	1820	55.4
630	18.8	1830	55.8	1830	55.8	1830	55.8	1830	55.8
640	19.0	1840	56.2	1840	56.2	1840	56.2	1840	56.2
650	19.2	1850	56.6	1850	56.6	1850	56.6	1850	56.6
660	19.4	1860	57.0	1860	57.0	1860	57.0	1860	57.0
670	19.6	1870	57.4	1870	57.4	1870	57.4	1870	57.4
680	19.8	1880	57.8	1880	57.8	1880	57.8	1880	57.8
690	20.0	1890	58.2	1890	58.2	1890	58.2	1890	58.2
700	20.2	1900	58.6	1900	58.6	1900	58.6	1900	58.6
710	20.4	1910	59.0	1910	59.0	1910	59.0	1910	59.0
720	20.6	1920	59.4	1920	59.4	1920	59.4	1920	59.4
730	20.8	1930	59.8	1930	59.8	1930	59.8	1930	59.8
740	21.0	1940	60.2	1940	60.2	1940	60.2	1940	60.2
750	21.2	1950	60.6	1950	60.6	1950	60.6	1950	60.6
760	21.4	1960	61.0	1960	61.0	1960	61.0	1960	61.0
770	21.6	1970	61.4	1970	61.4	1970	61.4	1970	61.4
780	21.8	1980	61.8	1980	61.8	1980	61.8	1980	61.8
790	22.0	1990	62.2	1990	62.2	1990	62.2	1990	62.2
800	22.2	2000	62.6	2000	62.6	2000	62.6	2000	62.6
810	22.4	2010	63.0	2010	63.0	2010	63.0	2010	63.0
820	22.6	2020	63.4	2020	63.4	2020	63.4	2020	63.4
830	22.8	2030	63.8	2030	63.8	2030	63.8	2030	63.8
840	23.0	2040	64.2	2040	64.2	2040	64.2	2040	64.2
850	23.2	2050	64.6	2050	64.6	2050	64.6	2050	64.6
860	23.4	2060	65.0	2060	65.0	2060	65.0	2060	65.0
870	23.6	2070	65.4	2070	65.4	2070	65.4	2070	65.4
880	23.8	2080	65.8	2080	65.8	2080	65.8	2080	65.8
890	24.0	2090	66.2	2090	66.2	2090	66.2	2090	66.2
900	24.2	2100	66.6	2100	66.6	2100	66.6	2100	66.6
910	24.4	2110	67.0	2110	67.0	2110	67.0	2110	67.0
920	24.6	2120	67.4	2120	67.4	2120	67.4	2120	67.4
930	24.8	2130	67.8	2130	67.8	2130	67.8	2130	67.8
940	25.0	2140	68.2	2140	68.2	2140	68.2	2140	68.2
950	25.2	2150	68.6	2150	68.6	2150	68.6	2150	68.6
960	25.4	2160	69.0	2160	69.0	2160	69.0	2160	69.0
970	25.6	2170	69.4	2170	69.4	2170	69.4	2170	69.4
980	25.8	2180	69.8	2180	69.8	2180	69.8	2180	69.8
990	26.0	2190	70.2	2190	70.2	2190	70.2	2190	70.2
1000	26.2	2200	70.6	2200	70.6	2200	70.6	2200	70.6
1010	26.4	2210	71.0	2210	71.0	2210	71.0	2210	71.0
1020	26.6	2220	71.4	2220	71.4	2220	71.4	2220	71.4
1030	26.8	2230	71.8	2230	71.8	2230	71.8	2230	71.8
1040	27.0	2240	72.2	2240	72.2	2240	72.2	2240	72.2
1050	27.2	2250	72.6	2250	72.6	2250	72.6	2250	72.6
1060	27.4	2260	73.0	2260	73.0	2260	73.0	2260	73.0
1070	27.6	2270	73.4	2270	73.4	2270	73.4	2270	73.4
1080	27.8	2280	73.8	2280	73.8	2280	73.8	2280	73.8
1090	28.0	2290	74.2	2290	74.2	2290	74.2	2290	74.2
1100	28.2	2300	74.6	2300	74.6	2300	74.6	2300	74.6
1110	28.4	2310	75.0	2310	75.0	2310	75.0	2310	75.0
1120	28.6	2320	75.4	2320	75.4	2320	75.4	2320	75.4
1130	28.8	2330	75.8	2330	75.8	2330	75.8	2330	75.8
1140	29.0	2340	76.2	2340	76.2	2340	76.2	2340	76.2
1150	29.2	2350	76.6	2350	76.6	2350	76.6	2350	76.6
1160	29.4	2360	77.0	2360	77.0	2360	77.0	2360	77.0
1170	29.6	2370	77.4	2370	77.4	2370	77.4	2370	77.4
1180	29.8	2380	77.8	2380	77.8	2380	77.8	2380	77.8
1190	30.0	2390	78.2	2390	78.2	2390	78.2	2390	78.2
1200	30.2	2400	78.6	2400	78.6	2400	78.6	2400	78.6
1210	30.4	2410	79.0	2410	79.0	2410	79.0	2410	79.0
1220	30.6	2420	79.4	2420	79.4	2420	79.4	2420	79.4
1230	30.8	2430	79.8	2430	79.8	2430	79.8	2430	79.8
1240	31.0	2440	80.2	2440	80.2	2440	80.2	2440	80.2
1250	31.2	2450	80.6	2450	80.6	2450	80.6	2450	80.6
1260	31.4	2460	81.0	2460	81.0	2460	81.0	2460	81.0
1270	31.6	2470	81.4	2470	81.4	2470	81.4	2470	81.4
1280	31.8	2480	81.8	2480	81.8	2480	81.8	2480	81.8
1290	32.0	2490	82.2	2490	82.2	2490	82.2	2490	82.2
1300	32.2	2500	82.6	2500	82.6	2500	82.6	2500	82.6
1310	32.4	2510	83.0	2510	83.0	2510	83.0	2510	83.0
1320	32.6	2520	83.4	2520	83.4	2520	83.4	2520	83.4
1330	32.8	2530	83.8	2530	83.8	2530	83.8	2530	83.8
1340	33.0	2540	84.2	2540	84.2	2540	84.2	2540	84.2
1350	33.2	2550	84.6	2550	84.6	2550	84.6	2550	84.6
1360	33.4	2560	85.0	2560	85.0	2560	85.0	2560	85.0
1370	33.6	2570	85.4	2570	85.4	2570	85.4	2570	85.4
1380	33.8	2580	85.8	2580	85.8	2580	85.8	2580	85.8
1390	34.0	2590	86.2	2590	86.2	2590	86.2	2590	86.2
1400	34.2	2600	86.6	2600	86.6	2600	86.6	2600	86.6
1410	34.4	2610	87.0	2610	87.0	2610	87.0	2610	87.0
1420	34.6	2620	87.4	2620	87.4	2620	87.4	2620	87.4
1430	34.8	2630	87.8	2630	87.8	2630	87.8	2630	87.8
1440	35.0	2640	88.2	2640	88.2	2640	88.2	2640	88.2
1450	35.2	2650	88.6	2650	88.6	2650	88.6	2650	88.6
1460	35.4	2660	89.0	2660	89.0	2660	89.0	2660	89.0
1470	35.6	2670	89.4	2670	89.4	2670	89.4	2670	89.4
1480	35.8	2680	89.8	2680	89.8	2680	89.8	2680	89.8
1490	36.0	2690	90.2	2690	90.2	2690	90.2	2690	90.2
1500	36.2	2700	90.6	2700	90.6	2700	90.6	2700	90.6
1510	36.4	2710	91.0	2710	91.0	2710	91.0	2710	91.0
1520	36.6	2720	91.4	2720	91.4	2720	91.4	2720	91.4

Field Seeds

Walla Walla, Wash.—A one-story and full basement office building is being erected by the Washington-Idaho Seed Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Carl H. Farris is pres. and general manager of the Mitchellhill Seed Co., since Frank H. Mangelsdorf sold his interest and removed to California recently.

Holdrege, Neb.—Certified seed will be furnished to the newly organized Phelps County pure seed club by the Holdrege Roller Mills and the Farmers Elevator at Loomis.

Washington, D. C.—By an amendment to Regulation 144 covering retail prices on agricultural insecticides and fungicides the ceilings are readjusted over manufacturers and wholesalers sales to consumers.

New York, N. Y.—Aqualized paper, a substitute for cloth and burlap, retains its strength when wet, has been developed by the Brown Co., producers of purified cellulose, and is said to be suitable for seed bags.

Tekamah, Neb.—Earl Conrad, pres. of the Yager Seed & Nursery Co., of Fremont, has purchased the brick building of the Burt County Herald, and after making alterations will carry a large quantity of seeds in stock. H. P. Nelson will continue in charge of the local business.

St. Louis, Mo.—For the trip to the convention of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n at Kansas City Oct. 23-24 a special car over the Missouri Pacific for seedsmen and their friends has been chartered by T. M. Scott, who can be reached for seats at his office in the Merchants Exchange.

Farmers in the southeastern states are reported to have ordered 60,000,000 lbs. of legume seed, mostly Austrian winter peas and vetch. Restrictions on the use of mineral nitrogen fertilizer encourage the use of legume seed for plants that get nitrogen from the air to enrich the soil.—P. J. P.

Lafayette, Ind.—Hybrid seed corn offered farmers with the assurance of immunity to corn borer attacks will likely lead to severe disappointment to users next year, if a heavy infestation of borers prevails. Research work with many hybrids at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station has failed to reveal borer immunity in any corn hybrids.

Portland, Ore.—Purchase of the stock of J. F. Blaine, former president, and other stock, by a group headed by C. F. Larsen, has placed control of the Charles H. Lilly Co., well known seed concern, in the hands of its operating personnel. The transfer of stock ownership was reflected at the annual meeting, at which Mr. Larsen, who has been with the company twenty-seven years, was elected president to succeed Mr. Blaine. J. N. Bohl was re-elected vice pres. in charge of seed production; S. B. Victor was elected vice-pres. in charge of the Albany, Ore., operations and J. C. Jones, vice-pres. in charge of seed sales. E. E. White is the new treasurer and T. R. Von Normann secretary and sales manager. The company recently paid \$3.50 on its preferred stock, the first such payment in ten years.—F. K. H.

Waveland, Ind.—The Pioneer Hybrid Corn Co. entertained about 70 salesmen and their wives from southwestern Indiana and western Kentucky at dinner in the Shades dining room. The program was rendered by Bert Henderson, impersonator. Nelson Urban of Des Moines, Ia., was guest speaker.

Winnipeg, Man.—Registered and certified seed grains as defined in the Canada Seed Act are exempted from the delivery quota regulations, according to the Canadian Wheat Board. Growers may sell such seed over and above their quotas and may sell at other than the delivery points shown on their permits.

Ames, Ia.—Fall-sown wheat should be treated to control the smuts, according to E. L. Waldee, extension plant pathologist at Iowa State College. Seed treatment of wheat is especially important this year because of the prevalence of seed-borne diseases in the 1942 crops. Both stinking smut and loose smut cause appreciable losses in yield—ranging from 1 to 20 per cent. Stinking smut, in addition to causing losses in yield, causes a dockage in price, even when present in only small amounts.

Baton Rouge, La.—At the meeting of the Louisiana Seed Dealers Ass'n, Sept. 3, Lane Wilson, pres., proposed the following as noxious weeds: Primary Weed Seed—Wild onion, perennial bindweed, dock, cocoa grass, Johnson grass, plantain, dog fennel, sorrel and dodder; Secondary Weed Seed—Annual morning glory, black-eye susan, cheat, darnel, and marsh elder. Among the speakers were Mr. Kerr of the state seed laboratory, G. J. Durbin, state A. A. A. director, and representatives of the Louisiana Extension Service.

Topeka, Kan.—Sweet clover seed production in Kansas for 1942 is estimated at 86,000 bus. of thresher-run seed compared with 109,000 bus. in 1941 (revised) according to a report issued Sept. 17 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas

Canadian Seedsmen Re-Elect Officers

A very large attendance was had at the recent 20th annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Trade Ass'n at Toronto, Ont.

All the officers were re-elected. The new executive committee is composed of Pres. Wm. Couse, Vice-Pres. K. P. McDonald, Fred Perlin, Thos. Rennie, R. C. Steele and Wm. Ewing. Mr. Rennie and Mr. Steele were named as the Ass'n representatives on the advisory board to the Seed Administrator.

R. J. MacKinnon made a report on seed supplies in the United States. All retail prices of seeds were frozen in Canada last fall and it has been proposed that this ceiling with some modifications be continued in force during the season now commencing. The modification suggested in many cases were reductions from last year's tops. Delegates at the meeting were doubtful whether such reductions were now practical in view of Mr. MacKinnon's report.

State Board of Agriculture. This production is a 21 per cent decrease from last year and the smallest crop since 1937. The 1942 preliminary acreage estimate for this crop from which seed was harvested is 36,000 acres and may be compared with the harvested acreage for a year earlier which is now estimated at 42,000 acres. The average yield per acre this year of 2.4 bus. is .20 bus. less than for 1941.

Big Attendance at Iowa Seed Meeting

That the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, the oldest state seed organization, is very much alive was manifested by the near-record attendance of over 80 dealers at the annual meeting, Sept. 4 at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines.

DAVID CAMPBELL, pres., called the meeting to order.

FLOYD FIELDS, sec'y, read the minutes of the preceding meeting. The financial statement showed a strong condition.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, spoke on the Minnesota disclaimer action, proposed ceilings on used bags and O.D.T. order No. 18.

JOHN MATHYS cautioned seedsmen to consider the great handicaps placed on growers of seeds by labor shortages and higher costs.

JOHN NICOLSON said the demand for field seeds would depend on the outcome of the corn crop. If short there would be a demand for cereal seeds.

R. H. PORTER, of Iowa State College, boasted of the increased facilities of the College seed laboratory.

J. J. JOHNSTON of the State College spoke on certification.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: F. A. Fields, Des Moines, president; Ray Naylor, Scotch Grove, vice-president; Paul Bates, Des Moines, secretary; and J. T. Hoffer, Nora Springs, treasurer.

Twenty-two firms were admitted to membership.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Millers Warn Against Inferior Seed Wheat

The Millers National Federation has issued a warning against the use of inferior seed wheat distributed by the government agencies. Millers are urged by the Federation headquarters to acquaint all agencies in the central states which may be handling seed wheat with the disaster which Kawvale would bring to the wheat business as a whole.

"There is a good bit of talk in farm circles about obtaining a sufficient supply of seed wheat in such states as Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, and stocks of old wheat owned by Commodity Credit Corporation have been reserved for possible use for seed.

"There is a considerable amount of Kawvale wheat in storage, and it would be terrible if this were to be distributed for seed under government auspices. Not by any means all of the county agents or county A.A.A. committees or county elevator men or other agencies appreciate the inferior qualities of this variety of soft wheat—in fact, most of these people do not ordinarily inquire any farther about seed wheat than whether it will grow and whether it will yield well. On that basis, it would be easy for a lot of Kawvale to be distributed for seed, even in areas where it has never before appeared. This counterfeit wheat is receding considerably in Eastern Kansas and Missouri, but there is just a chance that it may be scattered again on account of the present situation.

"There are plenty of other dependable varieties of soft wheat, and it will not be very difficult to locate ample stocks of them for use as seed.

"It is especially important in periods of seed shortage for the best wheat to be used for seed purposes."

Turkey Wheat Wins Quality Contest

Through the offices of the Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, announcement of the results of the Third Annual Special Wheat Milling and Baking Contest were made Sept. 10. Judges gave first placing to Mr. L. D. Dudley of Gruver, Tex., for his Turkey wheat sample entry. This sample stood out in milling and baking quality and according to the judges verifies the long known reputation of the growing conditions. Varieties of wheat like breeds of cattle have certain properties making them adaptable for given conditions and definite purposes. Turkey wheat has played a major role in giving Texas its high reputation in all markets for quality wheat.

Hansford County also took the second placing in the Contest with second placing going to Mr. C. H. Clawson of Hitchland, Tex. Mr. Clawson had Tenmarq wheat. Other placings were given as follows: 3rd placing to Morgan Dennis of Hereford, Tex., with a Turkey sample; 4th placing to S. O. Metz of Dalhart, Tex., with a Tenmarq sample; and 5th placing to David Dammier of Amarillo, Tex., with a Tenmarq sample.

Samples of recognized poor quality varieties such as Chiefkan (often called Beardless Blackhull), superhard Blackhull, and Early Blackhull produced poor bread and were placed in bottom placings by the judges.

Wheat samples from all over Texas were entered in the Contest sponsored by the Extension Service of the A. & M. College of Texas and the Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Samples entered in the Special Contest were entered under one of four variety classifications; namely, (1) Tenmarq, (2) Turkey types (including Kanred, Turkey, and Kharkof), (3) Blackhull (including Standard Blackhull, Early Blackhull (and Superhard Blackhull), and (4) Miscellaneous class (including the Chiefkan and Red Chief). The sample entries were placed within the variety classifications on external appearances. Samples ranking highest

on external appearance within each variety classification were carried on for milling and baking.

External appearance of the samples drew 25% of the total score and milling and baking properties drew 75% of the total score. Samples having the highest combined score received the prize winning placings. Prize money for the first five placings will be awarded by the Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n.

Production of Alsike Clover in 1942

U. S. production of alsike-clover seed this year is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board at 256,800 bus. (15,408,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 318,600 bus. (19,116,000 pounds) in 1941 and 332,700 bus. (19,962,000 pounds), the 10-year (1930-39) average.

The 19.4 per cent decrease from last year is attributed to a 21 per cent reduction in acreage, offset in part by a yield per acre expected to be the largest on record. A smaller crop this year than last is forecast for every state except Iowa, where prospective production is larger, and Idaho, where production is expected to be the same as in 1941. Largest declines in production are indicated for Wisconsin and Michigan.

Acreage for harvest in the United States this year may be the smallest on record. It is estimated at 93,900, compared with 118,500 acres in 1941 and the average of 172,080 acres. Drouth in some sections during the summer of 1941 killed or thinned stands and these were subsequently plowed under; soybeans supplanted much clover acreage; and frequent, heavy rains in some sections this year caused much seed to set so poorly as not to make harvesting profitable.

The possibility of harvesting ("stubble") seed from new sowings in a few states, particularly Ohio, was reported by growers. If this actually occurs, the 1942 harvested acreage will be increased and the yield per acre probably lowered because stubble clover usually does not yield well.

Despite unfavorable weather for alsike-clover seed production in some sections, the U. S. yield per acre may be the largest on record. The very small acreage and high yields obtained suggest the probability of greater selectivity than usual in the acreage harvested this year, with the result that less promising meadows were not harvested. A yield of 2.73 bus. (164 pounds) is in prospect, compared with 2.69 bus. (161 pounds) in 1941 and the average of 1.98 bus. (119 pounds).

Nebred Wins Quality Contest in Nebraska

Nebred wheat won top honors for the third consecutive year in the Nebraska Milling and Baking Contest held in connection with the Nebraska State Fair. From a total of 32 entries, Robert Ludvik's Nebred was chosen as the prize winning sample following careful laboratory tests. Second prize was won by a sample of Nebred grown by F. G. Keasling of Clay county, and third place went to Theodore Oswald, Hamilton county, who entered a sample of Cheyenne.

Nebred and Cheyenne are both Turkey selections which have met with considerable favor among Nebraska wheat farmers. Cheyenne is the leading variety in western Nebraska while Nebred is increasing rapidly in the east and central portions of the state. From the bakers' standpoint, Nebred is characterized by the elasticity of its gluten while Cheyenne excels in gluten strength.

In judging the contest samples, 60 points were allotted for baking quality, 30 points for milling and only 10 points for external appearance. Judges who milled and baked the samples were: Walt Urban, chief chemist, Omaha Grain Exchange; Jack Johnson, Gooch Milling Co., and R. M. Sandstedt, chairman of the Agricultural Chemistry Department, University of Nebraska.

All of the prize winning samples were No. 1 dark hard winter and ranged in protein from 11.5% to 14.5%. This is slightly below the protein level of samples entered in this contest in previous years. The milling and baking contest was a part of the Higher Quality Wheat exhibit sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n at the Nebraska State Fair.

The three winning samples will be entered in

the American Royal Milling and Baking contest to be held in Kansas City Oct. 28-30. They will compete against similarly chosen samples from Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas.

Kansas Wheat Winners

Howard Hansen, well-known Shawnee County farmer and Certified seed grower, won the first prize of \$10 on his sample of Tenmarq in the hard wheat section of the Wheat Quality Class, in the milling and baking contest at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, announces Dr. John H. Parker, Director, Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Manhattan, in charge of the Wheat Quality Class. Neal Stroup of Fontana, Miami County, received first prize of \$10 on his sample of Clarkan, in the soft wheat section of the Wheat Quality Class at Kansas Free Fair.

J. J. Lohrmeyer of Kanza Farms, Logan, Norton County, received second prize of \$9 for his sample of Turkey hard wheat. Ed Visser of Riley received third prize of \$8 on his sample of Tenmarq hard wheat. Aloys Schwermann of Topeka won the second prize of \$8 in the soft wheat section of the Wheat Quality Class, on his sample of Kawvale. Alfred Hanson of Topeka won third prize of \$6 on a sample of Kawvale in the soft wheat section.

Exhibitors are required to show bushel samples in the Wheat Quality Class. This tends to discourage the showing of hand-picked garden samples by professionals and encourages the showing of wheat direct from the field, except for cleaning with a farm fanning mill. Serving with Dr. Parker on the technical judging committee of the Wheat Quality Class are Dr. E. G. Bayfield, Head of the Department of Milling Industry, and L. P. Reitz, Plant Breeder, both of Kansas State College, T. R. West, Thomas Page Mill Co., Topeka, W. C. Meyer, Chemist, Ismert-Hinckle Milling Co., Topeka, and Harlan Deaver, Master Farmer, of Sabetha.

Howard Hanson's first prize sample of Tenmarq won its blue ribbon on the basis of baking the best loaf of bread and not on the basis of the appearance and test weight of the wheat. This sample graded No. 3 "dark hard" and tested only 56.2 pounds per bushel with a protein content in the wheat of 13.9%. J. J. Lohrmeyer's sample of Turkey graded No. 1 "dark hard" with a test weight of 62 pounds per bushel and a protein of 12.7%; this sample also baked a good loaf of bread but not quite as good as the first prize sample of Tenmarq.

Neal Stroup's first prize sample of Clarkan graded No. 1 soft red winter wheat with a test weight of 61.1 pounds per bushel, and protein content of 11.6%.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

The Canadian Shipping Board has authorized the diversion of one upper lake boat from ore to grain.

O. D. T. is setting up regional motor transport offices in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Denver and San Francisco.

Sale of the M. & St. L. R.R. has been approved by the federal court, thus dividing the property into two sections, one of which probably will be abandoned as unprofitable.

Schedules have been filed by Illinois carriers, effective Oct. 5, and later dates, increasing rates on soybeans to the same extent as rates on grain were increased by the Ex Parte 148 increases.

Feed rates, Richmond, Ind., to Ohio and Kentucky points, on minimums of 8,000 lbs., proposed by McMinn Trucking Co., Inc., were found too low in I. & S. M-2005 before the I. C. C., which proposed they be canceled.

Washington, D. C.—The President now admits that the proposed St. Lawrence seaway may have to be abandoned. He said there is grave doubt that it would be wise to expend raw material so vitally needed for arms.

The Pere Marquette has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon a branch line of 11.23 miles in Mecosta County, Michigan, connecting with the tracks between Edmore and Grand Rapids.

"The country is on the verge of a nominal or real shortage of open top cars; and, in spite of the co-operation of most shippers with the railways, this is partly due to some misuse of cars at coal mines," says the Railway Age.

The Mississippi Valley Ass'n, seeking development of river traffic, has canceled its 24th annual convention in compliance with the O. D. T. request for fewer large conventions. Substituted will be regional meetings thru the Mississippi Valley.

General Order No. 18 as far as it applies to water transportation has been suspended by the O.D.T. Shipments loaded into a car after movement by water need not meet the maximum loading requirements. The amendment also applies to cars to be loaded into boats, but not to imports.

Development of a government transportation policy that will give private enterprise a free hand in creating a unified transportation system after the war was urged by Ralph Budd, pres. of the Burlington Railroad, at a regional meeting at Chicago of the National Resources Planning Board.

Thirty-seven Class I railroads, representing 74.9 per cent of total operating revenues in the western district, had estimated operating revenues in August, 1942, of \$204,161,071 compared with \$143,146,747 in August, 1941, or an increase of 42.6 per cent. Freight revenues of those railroads in August, 1942, amounted to \$164,297,272 compared with \$119,112,096 in August, 1941, or an increase of 37.9 per cent.

Grain and grain products loaded during the week ending Sept. 12 totaled 45,396 cars, an increase of 1,312 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 350 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Sept. 12 totaled 33,146 cars, an increase of 3,301 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,879 cars above the corresponding week in 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Sacramento, Cal.—Truck carriers have requested the state railroad commission to grant an increase in rates on grain.

"You can't take America off wheels. You can lose the war doing that, because of the disruption it would cause in our economy. You have to have civilian trucks running to move goods and farm products, for instance, and you have to have buses and a certain number of passenger cars to take people to and from work. But you can reduce the use of rubber to the irreducible minimum."—Wm. M. Jeffers, newly appointed rubber administrator.

We have nearly 5,000,000 trucks and a little more than 150,000 buses. More than a million of the trucks are operated by or for farmers, about 3¼ million by private business concerns, and about 600,000 by public carriers. No one knows exactly how much work these trucks are doing. The best estimate I can give you is that they are now carrying, locally and between communities, about 25 per cent as many ton-miles of property as the railroads.—Jos. B. Eastman, director O. D. T.

Kansas-Missouri river mills and the Kansas City Board of Trade have supported the petition of the railroads, I. C. C. No. 28770, Texas Intrastate Rates on Grain and Grain Products. Texas intrastate "bob-tailed scales," they contend, could be cured by substitution of a revised southwestern scale, all grain, of: 50 miles, 13.5c; 160 miles, 20.5c; 350 miles, 30c; 600 miles, 40c; 800 miles, 47.5c; 1,000 miles, 52.5c. Texas intrastate scale is lower on wheat, much lower on coarse grain.

Would Raise Rates of Boat Lines

E. R. Warren, chairman of the transportation committee of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, reports that the Sept. 1 decision No. 35,725 of the California Railroad Commission denies application No. 25108 of various boat lines for increases of rates on grain or grain products. The reason given is "that the increased rates have not been justified," altho the increases were approved by the San Francisco Grain Exchange and ourselves, and no one appeared in opposition. "The boat lines will no doubt petition the Commission for a rehearing, as it is our belief that they cannot continue to operate under present rates," says Mr. Warren.

Railroads Carrying Peak Traffic

Railroads currently are performing upwards of 15 per cent more freight service than during last fall's traffic peak, when all previous high records were passed, stated Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations. "They at the same time are showing a greater surplus of cars over requirements for current loading than during the traffic peak in October last year.

"Prophecies of those, who early last year doubted ability of the railroads to meet fall traffic requirements without car shortage, were discredited by actual railroad performance. More freight service was performed in October than ever before in a single month, with a car surplus of more than 40,000 cars maintained. Last October's record now has been surpassed in six successive months, and the current car surplus stands at about 53,000 cars, or approximately 12,000 more than in October, last year."

Strict Truck Control Nov. 15

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, on Sept. 9, took control over the use of virtually all trucks, buses, taxicabs, and similar commercial vehicles in a drastic move to attain further conservation of such equipment for war purposes.

In a general order supplementing conservation regulations already in effect for such facilities, Mr. Eastman established a new program under which every vehicle affected by the order will be required to carry a Certificate of War Necessity. The order (General Order ODT No. 21) becomes effective Nov. 15.

The Certificates of War Necessity will govern the maximum mileage that may be operated or the minimum loads that may be carried, or both, by all vehicles to which they are issued. No operator subject to the order will be able to obtain gasoline, tires, or parts without a Certificate.

The Certificate of War Necessity will be drawn with the objective of assuring that:

1—Operations be confined to those which are necessary to the war effort or to the essential domestic economy.

2—Operations be so conducted as to attain maximum utilization of the equipment involved.

3—The operators conserve and providently utilize rubber or rubber substitutes and other critical materials used in the manufacture.



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maintenance, and operation of all vehicles covered by the order.

The order further provides that the tires of every vehicle affected by the order must be checked at an inspection agency designated by the OPA every 5,000 miles or at the end of each 60-day period, whichever occurs first.

The order prohibits the continued use of any vehicle thus inspected unless the inspection agency designated by the OPA has certified that all reasonable adjustments, repairs or replacements "necessary to conserve and providently utilize" the vehicle's tires have been made, or unless the operator is unable, under rationing regulations, to make such repairs.

Each operator affected by the order will be required to keep a weekly record of all operations on a form prescribed on the back of each Certificate and must keep such other records and make such reports as may be required from time to time by the ODT.

The records must be made available to accredited representatives of the ODT at all reasonable times.

The order applies to all types of trucks and other rubber-tired vehicles propelled or drawn by mechanical power and built or rebuilt primarily for the purposes of transporting property, except motorcycles, and all motor vehicles used in the transportation of passengers or which are available for public rental, including ambulances and hearses, but not including private passenger cars.

An owner of a motor vehicle may be required to turn over his vehicle to another, on rental, under the following provision:

§ 501.101. **Control of vehicles.** (a) Whenever the Office of Defense Transportation shall deem it to be advisable, any person having possession or control of any commercial motor vehicle shall, notwithstanding any contract, lease, or other commitment, express or implied, with respect to the use or operation of such commercial motor vehicle, cause such vehicle (1) to be operated in such manner, for such purpose, and between such points, as the Office of Defense Transportation shall from time to time direct, and (2) to be leased or rented by any such person to such person or persons, except by a person engaged in transporting property in a commercial motor vehicle for compensation to a person not engaged in such transportation, as the Office of Defense Transportation shall from time to time direct.

Unless the interested parties agree upon the amount of compensation payable for the use of any such vehicle, so directed to be leased or rented, the amount of such compensation shall be such amount as may be determined by the Office of Defense Transportation to be just and equitable, subject to any applicable maximum price established by any competent governmental authority.

New Pulley for Elevator Belts

Answering a problem that has caused no end of unnecessary wear on conveyor and leg belts in all types of plants handling abrasive materials, Sprout, Waldron & Co. have developed a Belt Saver Pulley which may be substituted for the conventional, flat-faced pulley to the great benefit of the belt, pulley and bearings.

The Belt Saver Pulley has a cone shaped middle, and wings with straight ribs to carry the belt. Material falling between the belt and the pulley, as in back-legging of grain, is not crushed and ground into the back surface of the belt. Instead it falls between the ribs and dribbles harmlessly off to the side. Material dribbling from the top of a conveyor belt and landing on the inside surface of the return

side, similarly works out to the side of a Belt Saver Tail pulley.

The ribs of this pulley are spaced far enough apart to pass all ordinary particles to the cone shaped middle, yet close enough together to prevent any crimping or flexing of the belt. Beveled edges on the ribs keep them from damaging conveyor bucket bolts. A Belt Saver pulley is reported to outwear a solid faced pulley under normal operating conditions, because the elimination of grinding and crushing action, which prolongs belt life, also prolongs pulley life. Users claim increases of 50% to 400% in belt life.

Conductive Belting Ends Static Hazard

"Conductive" rubber belting which will eliminate static formed by friction, cause of many dangerous explosions, is announced by the United States Rubber Co.

The product was made possible by a discovery which turned rubber, originally an insulator, into a conductor. Thus in a product made from this substance static electricity which accumulates is harmlessly carried off.

Because of the low resistance of the material, however, there is no danger of an electrical connection from one transmission line to another should an accidental short circuit occur.

The conductivity feature is specially desirable in hazardous areas and also in handling material which carries electrostatic charges. Such material as paper, cellophane, explosive powders are not attracted to a conductive belt. The trade name Uskon will be used.

Transmission belts are the friction surface envelope type. They have been subjected to severe tests at speeds from 100 to 4,000 feet per minute with the humidity as low as 16%. When the resistance of the belts ran as high as 100 Megohms, measured between two electrodes one inch apart, these belts had shown no static on a sensitive gold leaf electroscope.

Two types of conveyor belts are supplied, one with a 2,500 to 3,000 pound long wear conductive cover, and the other with a 1,000 pound cover for less severe service.

Conductive V belts are also available for drives on fans handling explosive vapors or equipment in hazardous industries.

Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries—the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia—on July 1, 1942, totaled about 1,484 million bushels. This is the largest on record and about 300 million bushels above the previous record a year earlier.

The highest government loan value on wheat, \$1.44, is on No. 2 hard winter, red winter and soft white at Albany, N. Y. The lowest terminal loan values are in the Pacific Northwest where 7 of the No. 1 grades rate \$1.21. The lowest rate is on farm stored or country warehoused wheat in eastern Colorado, 89½¢, for No. 2 hard, red or hard white winter wheat.

Supply Trade

Start today to build demand for your products tomorrow.

Washington, D. C.—A standards division has been created by the Office of Price Administration, in seven sections, the lumber and building material section headed by Elroy A. Ledwith, architect.

Washington, D. C.—The preference rating necessary to obtain certain types of industrial equipment covered by Limitation Order L-123 has been raised from A-9 or higher to A-1-c or higher. This covers freight and passenger elevators, compressors and pumps.

Washington, D. C.—Concerns using \$5,000 or more worth of metals each quarter will find it to their advantage to operate under production requirements plan rather than P-100 or P.D.-1-A. Under P.R.P. the W.P.B. will grant a definite allocation of required metals for the quarter as requested on form PD-25-A.

More than 75 per cent of the nation's steel output of 5,300,000 tons a month now is going into direct war use and the remainder into such essential industries as railroads, machinery manufacture and the like, David F. Austin, acting chief, Iron and Steel Branch, reported Sept. 10. Eighty per cent of our steel is being delivered on ratings of A-1-a or higher.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were recently installed by the following Ohio firms: Houston Grain Co., Amanda; Arcanum Elevator Co., Arcanum; Zeigler Grain Co., Bucyrus; Shepard Grain Co., Christianburg; Meggett Elevator, Clyde; Cole Bros. Grain Co., Greenville; Lodi Equity Co., Lodi; Ridgeway Elevator, Ridgeway; Gregg & Sons, Upper Sandusky, and Farmers Grain & Mfg. Co., Wellington.

Flour Mills of Canada ground 87,984,462 bus. wheat during the crop year prior to Aug. 1, against 87,919,712 bus. during the preceding crop year, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Dissatisfaction with the processors' contract offered by C.C.C. is reported for some soybean processors. A main point of contention is the fixed prices for meal sales. About 65 per cent of the soybean meal produced in the past has found its market in the eastern states. Freight rates are expected to cause this market to drain the nearest soybean producing territory of meal, under the C.C.C. plan. Then the drained territory will have to go to the next nearest territory for its meal, and this draining of territories by steps would move progressively westward until the demand was satisfied. In the end it means a great deal of extra loading and unloading of cars, extra money spent in freight, meal in the west left to move last, or not at all.

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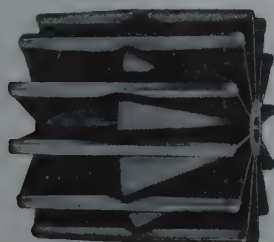
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Rib Pulley for Elevator Belts

Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuff," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

There is only one rule to follow if you intend to be a successful retail salesman.

Beat the customer to the counter!

Brewers Dried Grains production during August amounted to 15,700 tons, against 13,000 tons in August last year.—U. S. D. A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during August amounted to 32,600 tons, against 13,900 tons during August, 1941, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Alabama farmers should not accept less than approximately \$48 per ton for their cottonseed, A. W. Jones, state A.A.A. administrator, has notified farmers.—P.J.P.

Illinois farmers are reported by the A. A. A. to have used nearly 750,000 bus. of wheat as feed since Jan. 1.—The price of government feed wheat in Illinois averages 83c per bushel.

Ithaca, N. Y.—A one-day feed merchants' conference was scheduled for Sept. 23 by the animal and poultry husbandry departments of Cornell University at the request of a committee of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

Sacramento, Cal.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, is collecting data from members on costs of feeds for presentation to the O. P. A. to prevent hardship to feed handlers who may be squeezed between ceilings and floors in replacing feed ingredients.

Ottawa, Ont.—Jas. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, on Sept. 17 announced a program which will encourage the feeding of beef cattle until they are at least three years old—possibly including regulations preventing slaughtering of beef below a certain weight—and an increase in the numbers of cattle turned into beef.

North Little Rock, Ark.—A fine of \$100 was imposed on the Cameron Feed Mills in the U. S. District Court on the charge of having adulterated and misbranded "White Mule Sweet Mixed Feed" and "Loud Cackle Egg Mash." Rice hulls had been added and the label did not name rice hulls as an ingredient as required by law.

Lafayette, Ind.—The limited supply of feed per grain-consuming animal, a less favorable grain-milk price ration, and the strong competition among other classes of livestock for what grain will be available are expected to force Indiana dairymen to produce 10 pounds more milk per 100 pounds of grain fed this year if an income similar to that earned last year is obtained.

Fulton, Mo.—Feeders are taking much interest in the pen in the front of J. R. Roberts' feed store in which are kept two pigs named "Yankee" and "Goering," the former receiving Purina hog chow and the latter a plain grain diet. A chart kept on a scoreboard on the pens records their weekly feed and weight gains. "Yankee" weighed 14 lbs. less at the start of the test, but Mr. Roberts says Yankee will outweigh Goering after several months.—P.J.P.

New Haven, Conn.—E. M. Bailey, chemist in charge for the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that for the period Jan. 1, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941, 181 firms registered 1,224 brands of feeding stuffs; and 17 firms registered 35 brands of vitamin D carriers. During the year 1941 a total of 1,519 samples were examined. The number includes official samples of commercial feeding stuffs and of vitamin D carriers.

and other materials. Of 797 samples of commercial feedingstuffs other than cod liver oils analyzed 93 per cent met guarantees in all respects.

St. Paul, Minn.—The 125,000,000 bus. of wheat designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for use as livestock feed are a good buy at prices being quoted to farmers in this state, according to University Farm livestock specialists. They point out that wheat is worth about 12 per cent more than corn, bushel for bushel, to the average Minnesota livestock man. In sections where corn sells for 80 cents a bushel, wheat is likely to be worth about 90 cents. The price in Minnesota at the start of feed wheat sales varied from 74 to 80 cents a bushel.—University Farm.

St. Louis Millfeed Unit Raised

Members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange have voted to increase the quantity in future transactions in millfeeds from a unit of 100 tons to 120 tons.

Existing contracts may be closed out on the old basis.

Heavier loading of cars is required by the O.D.T., raising the carload from 25 to 30 tons, and the change in the rule makes the unit fit four full 30-ton carloads.

Grind New Oats for Cows

New oats, as well as all home-grown grains, should be ground before giving to dairy cows, say Iowa State College extension dairymen.

A loss in feeding value of from 10 to 25 per cent may occur if the oats are fed whole. However, the oats should not be ground fine, but only enough to break open or crush the kernel.

New oats should not be fed in large amounts to dairy cattle until the cows have had a chance to become accustomed to the new crop. A gradual increase is advised.

Ceiling Removed from Hominy Feed

The O. P. A. on Sept. 16 exempted hominy feed from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Similar products, such as corn germ, corn germ meal and corn feed meal for feeding purposes also are exempted, except when packaged.

Undesirable results of the ceiling, pointed out by the O. P. A., are:

The manufacturer of degerminated corn meal—of which hominy feed is a by-product—would be forced to raise the price of his corn meal 50% more than the manufacturer of whole corn meal because the return that he could obtain from hominy feed, which is 30% of his production, could not advance with the price of corn. Degerminated corn meal forms an important part of the diet of low income groups in large sections of the United States and it is important that this group should not be forced to bear the entire increase in the cost of corn.

Because of the widened differential between degerminated corn meal and whole corn meal, the manufacturer of degerminated corn meal would be put to a distinct disadvantage.

This competitive disadvantage would result in a contraction of the business done by mills employing the degerminating process, with a resulting decrease in the production of corn germ from which corn oil is extracted. Corn oil is in great demand by war industries.

Wage and Hour Division Investigating Feed Dealers

The New York office of the Wage & Hour Division has requested feed dealers of Long Island to appear with records of employees, evidently to learn whether their employees are covered by the law.

It is expected that the investigation will be made by regional offices of the Division in other parts of the country.

The retail feed dealer is exempt when his grinding and mixing operations are incidental to his retailing; when over 75 per cent of his sales are retail and not wholesale or non-retail; and when over 50 per cent of these retail sales are for feeds delivered within the state. Grinding feed for farmers exempts such operations from the law.

Canadian Feed Grain Prices

F. W. Presant, feed administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada, has ordered that the maximum price f.o.b. seller's point of distribution at which any person may sell feed grain shall be the sum of:

1—The laid-down cost at point of distribution, not to exceed ceiling prices for coarse grains fixed by the Canadian Wheat Board and less any rebateable amounts authorized by the government or any government agency. (A previous announcement, made jointly by the prices board and the agricultural supplies board, authorized a drawback of 8c a bu. on western wheat bought for feed use in Canada after Aug. 1.)

2—The seller's normal mark-up, not to exceed that established by him during the basic period, including his profit and cost of processing, mixing, handling, retailing and other services "to the extent that such services are performed" by the seller.

Feed grain for purposes of the order includes wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat and flax, whether whole, ground, crushed, cut or used in food mixtures for live stock and poultry.

Another provision of the order prohibits sale of grain intended as feed for live stock

or poultry if it contains more than the maximum limit of foreign material allowed under the Canada Grain Act for lowest statutory grade of such grain.

For Sane Feed Industry Regulation

Our hope is that O.P.A. in time re-analyze price ceilings covering feeds. Eliminate any needless pricing methods for individual ceiling selling and buying prices. Seek to have each "desired" level of processing and handling obtain its legitimate share in the consumer price, so that efficient operators may pay their suppliers, their labor, overhead and taxes. Pin the total cost of the product right where it belongs, on the user of product or service. Quit salving the boys. This is war. We would like to see the California feed trade invite O.P.A. and if possible, Mr. Westberg to come out, or send a competent official here for an over-all analysis of the actual working details of every major price regulation now in effect for feed products.

Remember that feeds are a RAW PRODUCT which represents from 50 to 70 per cent of the total manufacturing and operating cost of a dairy, poultry, or livestock producer. However patriotic, a dealer cannot long pay \$75 or \$80 a ton for a product, pay his workers, finance purchase and sale, store, sell and deliver, at an out-of-pocket cash loss.

Our sales are considered retail, but there is a whale of a difference between selling a high-priced product for raw material each week to a producing customer, compared to one final sale of an article to a direct consumer. It's a matter of financing continued food production on a big scale. The high values of individual feed ingredients, the low operating and handling margins make it impossible to ignore true costs in finding selling prices in this industry. No subsidy is needed but make the product carry its true cost as shown by experience figures based on current conditions or cancel those conditions.

By gradually transferring over to proved cost formulas based on most efficient operation, as a basis for ceiling prices, it will avoid special advantages and minority pressure for such. It will economize on the over-all cost to ultimate consumers in the long run, by eliminating wasteful operation; streamlining our industry into cutting duplicate services; and release (any) available or surplus man power for other war needs. Then, at the end of the war emergency, the trade would be able to stand on its own feet and furnish the government of that time the sound support needed from

its citizens and industry. We don't want to be postwar strap-hangers limping along on subsidy or hand-outs.—I. J. Strommes, sec'y-treas. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

To Amend Millfeed Price Regulations

Some minor changes in the millfeed price regulations are expected this month, such as the addition of state tonnage taxes to ceilings.

Some interpretative rulings on the general maximum price regulation on mill products are also expected from the Office of Price Administration.

Price Regulation on Grain and Feed

Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 applies to 61 different services, among them No. 23 in the list, as follows: (23) Feed and grain—aspirating, bagging, baking, bleaching, bolting, cleaning, conditioning, cooling, cracking, crimping, crushing, dehydrating, drying, elevating, expelling, extracting, flaking, fumigating, grading, grinding, heating, hulling, inspecting, mixing, pearling, pelleting, rolling, sampling, scouring, screening, shelling, steel cutting, testing, or weighing of, when done on a custom basis. Grinding or mixing refers to work done by both stationary or portable grinders or mixers.

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National Feed Week Oct. 19-24

Feed dealers and manufacturers desiring to promote better feeding can lend effective aid to the war effort by displaying posters and stickers advertising National Feed Week, Oct. 19 to 24.

Orders for both posters and stickers may be sent to the office of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, or to publicity headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis., D. K. Steenbergh, publicity chairman, 741 N. Milwaukee street.

The costs are \$2.50 per 1,000 for stickers, and \$3 per 100 for posters, f.o.b., beautifully lithographed in colors. Other reading matter, mats and electrotypes are available.



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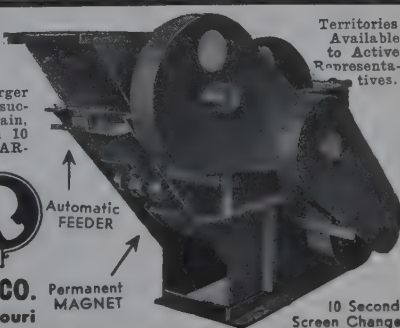
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The W. P. B. has announced that fish oil production is as large as last year and no restriction will be necessary on its use. As producers have only temporary storage the W. P. B. desires that consumers take the oil off their hands.

Washington, D. C.—Fish oils may not be packed in new or used steel drums if obtained after Sept. 14. Some 200 other products are included in the prohibition by the W. P. B. The restriction does not apply to persons having less than 5 drums in use for all purposes.

Chicago, Ill.—Practical phases of the breeding, feeding, management and marketing of poultry will be covered in the new quarterly series of the special training course for feed mill salesmen and retail feed dealers which is being conducted by Phil W. Tobias, president of Simmonds & Simmonds, Inc., Chicago, and his associates.

Lafayette, Ind.—The 24th annual Purdue poultry short course will be held at Purdue University Oct. 12 to 24, according to an announcement by Dr. J. Holmes Martin, head of the poultry department. This course is designed to fill the vacancies in the poultry field and to train poultry keepers and hatchery helpers to conduct their work more efficiently.

Lynden, Wash.—Simon Louws, trading as Evergreen Hatchery, engaged in the sale and distribution of chicks, stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing by use of the words "Member . . . Washington State Poultry Improvement Ass'n," or in any other manner, that he is a member or that his hatchery is under the supervision of the Washington State Poultry Improvement Ass'n.

Growing Chickens on Chemicals

Just as plants have been grown without soil in chemical solutions so the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture has found it possible to grow chickens successfully by feeding them chemicals.

The purified ration which Professors Briggs, Mills, Elvehjem and Hart have found adequate for the growth of chicks is made up of these ingredients: sucrose, casein, salt mixture, fat, fat-soluble vitamins, thiamin, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, pyridoxine, choline, biotin, niacin, inositol, arginine, glycine, cystine, chondroitin and a liver fraction.

For some time Wisconsin investigators found it necessary to include another natural material, cartilage, in order to get the chicks to thrive. The workers observed that the cartilage contributed arginine, glycine, cystine and chondroitin, and that if these specific compounds are included in the ration, then cartilage was unnecessary.

Arginine and glycine—which are among the amino acids, constituents of protein—have proved essential for normal growth and feathering, and to prevent a type of paralysis. Leghorns have been found to require more arginine and glycine than Plymouth Rocks, apparently because of the former's quick-feathering habit. The paralysis these amino acids prevent may be the same as the disease called "vitamin B4 deficiency" back in the days before scientists had made so much progress in analyzing rations.

Mr. Hart and his associates are of the opinion that chicks require cystine, another amino acid, to the extent of 0.3% of the ration for maximum growth and healthy gizzards. It appears that this level of cystine is required—along with arginine, glycine and perhaps chondroitin—to prevent the gizzard lesions that have occasionally been found in farm flocks.

Poultry Science in the War Emergency

By CLARENCE E. LEE, chairman of the committee on nutrition of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

When Hitler started his drive into Poland, curtailment of shipments of cod liver oil from European countries upon which the United States was almost tragically dependent, started immediately and with the fall of Norway, the conversion of British fishing boats to mine layers and mine sweepers, and the Axis war on shipping, what seemed to be a truly desperate situation began to develop in our vitamin D supply which is so absolutely necessary to continued commercial poultry production.

Temporary great increase in shipments from Japan relieved the situation materially but, with the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese supply was entirely cut off and had it not been for the commercial production of D-activated animal sterols in this country and the fact that most feed manufacturers and many college laboratories had thoroughly tested this material and learned how to use it, calamity would have hit the poultry industry and hit it quickly.

Fortunately, research carried on prior to the war had put us in a position to meet this situation and there is now no danger of a vitamin D shortage in this country, even with the great expansion in the production of milk, eggs, and meat.

SHORTAGE OF MILK for feed purposes and the rapidly rising price brought us face to face with another very serious situation. Had the same situation developed ten years ago there could have been only one result, lower egg production, vastly higher feed prices, poorer growth of chicks and higher mortality. Fortunately, feed research was also ready to meet that problem.

Many other sources of riboflavin and the other vitamin B complex factors had been investigated, many other materials tested for quality of protein, and in spite of the increasing difficulty in securing supplies of high grade liver meal from South America, Australia, and New Zealand, and the very limited production of dehydrated brewer's yeast, new products, which were rapidly put into mass production, met the need.

The result was that feed prices were not sent skyrocketing out of sight and manufacturers were able to not only keep down the price to a reasonable level but to actually increase the potency of riboflavin and some of the other vitamin B complex factors to a point higher than they had been before.

A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF VITAMIN A, due to the same war time interference with fish oil supplies as mentioned in the case of vitamin D oil, became apparent a year ago and began to cause increasing concern. Here again research came to the rescue. It had been already established that there were many sources of pro-vitamin A which were adequate to take care of the needs of the birds.

Fortunately, poultry can convert carotene and other pro-vitamin A pigments into true vitamin A at a high level of efficiency, much more so than in the case of most four-footed animals. Therefore, producers of alfalfa leaf meal and alfalfa meal were encouraged to increase production and improve their processing so as to retain the greatest possible pro-vitamin A value in the completed product. More modern dehydrators were installed, alfalfa was cut at a younger age and processed immediately after cutting, cold storage was utilized for carrying over the alfalfa from the end of the cutting season to the next year.

THE INCREASED USE OF ALFALFA had stepped up consumption to a point where the entire supply of good alfalfa was absorbed

by the feed industry. Had it not been for the fact that research in the previous few years had indicated that high temperatures are the primary factor in the loss of potency of alfalfa in storage, there would have been little possibility of sufficient pro-vitamin A being secured. However, research had pointed the way and a few of the larger producers of alfalfa and cereal grass had utilized cold storage and brought through their product at high pro-vitamin A potency so that the loss was largely averted and a smaller quantity sufficed to meet the needs. With the addition of other feed materials, such as corn gluten meal, which had demonstrated pro-vitamin A potency, the situation was met and the poultry industry did not suffer.

VEGETABLE PROTEINS.—Without the research on vegetable proteins which has been carried on by private and public laboratories for the last decade, we would be in another highly dangerous situation right now. As it is, the accumulated research has pointed the way to effective use of vegetable proteins, properly supplemented with the necessary minerals and vitamin carriers to replace the animal proteins in our poultry rations. Complete substitution is not expected or desirable but it will be possible to make sufficient substitution so that the supply of meat scrap and fish meal should prove adequate to meet the needs of war time poultry production.

Million More Tons of Poultry Feed Needed

Instigated by the National Poultry Defense Committee and affiliated organizations Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on Sept. 16 called upon the Nation's poultry industry to produce 200,000,000 extra chickens the coming fall and winter months.

The 200,000,000 extra chickens sought under the emergency program will require more than a million tons of feed if they are marketed at an average weight of about three pounds. Fortunately ample quantities of feed wheat together with soybean and peanut meal will be available to supplement normal poultry feed supplies, says the U. S. D. A. "Feed manufacturers can utilize extra quantities of wheat and vegetable oil meals together with the necessary alfalfa meal, bone meal, and other mineral and vitamin supplements used in poultry diets. Some of the feed wheat should be used for scratch grain as a substitute for corn which is less plentiful."

With the army taking as many men as it needs to fill the quota in the armed forces we cannot overlook the possibility and necessity of conservation of manpower in our industry, in our homes and on the highways in order that we might not obstruct in any way the filling of the army quota with able-bodied men and the turning out of war material at a rate which will truly indicate that our nation is the "Arsenal of Democracy." —Food Safety.

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Feed Wheat Moving Too Slowly

Instead of disposing of 1,000,000 bus. per day of feed wheat the Commodity Credit Corporation has been able to work off only about one-third that amount since the program went into effect Aug. 6.

Sales in the first week of the program were 1,756,000 bus.; in the second, 2,500,000 bus., and in the third, 2,700,000.

County committees are able to sell some local feed wheat direct to feeders, but relief to terminal markets by rail shipment to farmers is lagging.

Before the new program began 42,000,000 bus. of wheat was sold between Jan. 1 and July 1. The added inducement of sales at the low corn parity of 85% increased sales but not to the extent required to dispose of the 125,000,000 bus. offered, in any reasonable period of time.

Slow sales are due to the requirement that the wheat go to feeders. Feeders have not the facility to unload a carload. Most of them do not want a whole carload. Nearly all country elevators are built to unload trucks, not cars. Their railroad track is on one side of the house and exclusively for loading cars by spout, while the unloading equipment is on the opposite side, for trucks.

Some red tape is attached to the handling of the feed wheat. A bond is required of the local dealer by the Commodity Credit Corporation to guarantee that the wheat will be used only for feeding. The local dealer must get a certification from customers that the wheat is to be used for live stock or poultry, by an affidavit.

The local dealer loses money in handling wheat in small amounts, on the low service charge. Unless the customers will take the wheat in lots of several hundred bushels and promptly after arrival of the car the local dealer can not handle the wheat except at a loss, especially if he has to set aside a special bin in the elevator.

The country dealer needs at least 5c per bushel margin for handling the whole wheat, plus 10c per hundred pounds for cracking or grinding.

When the country or terminal elevator operator adds 5 to 10 cents per bushel to the price of the C.C.C. on sales to the farmer, to make himself safe against loss in the final adjustment, the price is high compared to the price of corn obtainable locally.

To stimulate the sales of feed wheat the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that feed wheat "will be supplied to any county in the United States either directly by the agency itself, or thru the customary trade channels."

There is no limitation requiring wheat to be consumed in the area where purchased, it was emphasized. This belief, the corporation believes, is holding back farmers' purchases of wheat at the 85% of corn parity prices.

"Local dealers and processors may distribute feed wheat either as whole wheat or mixed feed in their customary trade area. Large distributors and large processors will be required to designate the areas they propose to serve and a nominal feed wheat price will be established for the point at which CCC makes delivery."

The original regulation on use of feed wheat by feed manufacturers has been eased after hardships imposed were called to the attention of the officials, as follows:

1942 C.C.C. Feed Wheat Form 2 (Revised A) Item 1 may be altered to read "bushels of such wheat were processed into prepared mixed feed for livestock or poultry." In the event an application for refund is filed, the statement following Item 3 of Form 2 (Revised A) may be altered by striking out the words "and used as feed within the following counties," and inserting in lieu, therefore, the words "as indicated in C.C.C. Feed Wheat Form 7 attached." In the event Form 7 is not filed, the statement may be altered by striking the words "and used," in C.C.C. Feed Wheat Form 7. The column designated "Final Destination" may indicate the

point to which the car is shipped irrespective of the address of the purchaser.

Any producer or local dealer may secure prices and other information regarding the feed wheat program by consulting his county A.A.A. committee or thru the regional offices of C.C.C.

Wheat feed prices for September delivery will be $\frac{1}{2}$ c bu. more than prices announced for August, and the prices will be raised another $\frac{1}{2}$ c for October delivery. It is estimated that such selling prices in October will closely approximate 85% of corn parity and consequently be very near the corn loan rate for the 1942 crop. Wheat feed will be shipped by the C.C.C. in carload lots.

Sorgo Must Be Ground for Cows

At the Kansas Agri. Exp. Station when two dry cows (one Holstein and one Jersey) were fed whole, coarsely ground, or finely ground Atlas sorgo grain in combination with alfalfa hay, 42.0, 4.8, and 1.5 per cent of the grain, respectively, was recovered in the feces. When immature sorgo silage with a grain content of only 1.3 per cent was fed as the sole ration, 10.7 per cent of the grain was recovered in the feces.

On a ration of Atlas sorgo fodder, sorgo silage, and sorgo grain, 23.0 per cent of coarse and 11.3 per cent of finely ground grain was recovered, and when the silage was omitted recovery averaged 23.0 and 11.4 per cent, respectively. When the above ration plus cottonseed meal and bonemeal was fed recovery of coarse and fine grain averaged 16.2 and 6.5 per cent, respectively, with silage included, and 19.7 and 10.8 per cent when silage was omitted.

When a balanced ration of alfalfa hay, sorgo silage, and a grain mixture of sorgo grain, wheat bran, and cottonseed meal (8:4:1) was fed, the recovery of coarse and fine grain averaged 4.0 and 2.7 per cent, respectively, and when silage was omitted 2.5 and 1.1 per cent.

Linseed Meal a Valuable Protein Supplement

The enduring prestige of linseed meal is the result of its several unusual properties not equalled by other supplements.

Linseed meal contains protein of a nature easily assimilated into animal tissue. It has the necessary assortment of amino acids to effectively supplement both farm and range grown feeds.

The unique carbohydrate portion of linseed meal is identified as mucin. This substance is invaluable as a lubricant for the digestive tract, as a detoxifying agent and in explaining linseed meal's safety and regulating effect.

No other protein supplement contributes the conditioning properties characteristic of linseed meal. It has the undisputed reputation for producing more bloom, a primer finish, a glossier coat and wool with more oil and character than do other supplements.

Linseed meal shows "a distinct superiority under practically all conditions," over other valuable protein supplements according to Professor Snapp, noted beef cattle authority at the University of Illinois. In summing up the results of tests at all corn belt experiment stations, over a period of years, Professor Snapp has concluded that linseed meal is about 40% more valuable ton for ton than the next best supplement for dry lot feeding and 20% more valuable for feeding on pasture.

Claude R. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture, will take part in initiating a nation-wide program of thanksgiving beginning Oct. 3 at Tylertown, Miss., in celebration of the record food production by farmers.

Phosphorus Needs for Fattening Steers

The daily phosphorus requirement for 600-lb. calves was 12 grams and for 800-lb. yearlings, 16 g. These P requirements can be readily met by the intelligent use of home-grown feeds such as alfalfa and grain. Feeds with a moisture content of 12% and contg. 0.15% P or less, are definitely too low in P to satisfy the growth and fattening needs of steers, according to the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station.


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Grain & Feed Journals
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Vic Dewein Builds a Feed Business

Victor C. Dewein has grain elevators on the Illinois Central railroad at Forsyth and Emery, Ill. Forsyth is about six miles north of Decatur, and is the location for the main elevator.

Watching Decatur spread northward, and seeing bordering farms split up into 5-acre tracts to create subsistence farms for new home owners working in Decatur, Mr. Dewein said: "Some day Decatur will be a much bigger city. Some day there will be very little grain business available to this 20,000 bu. elevator at Forsyth." Mr. Dewein is a grain buyer for the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. at Decatur. He saw the trend. But he was unwilling to watch the trend overtake and make worthless his properties in Forsyth. So he cast about for some conversion to which his Forsyth elevator was adapted.

A natural was the feed business. "City workers on 5-acre tracts," he reasoned, "keep a cow and some chickens and maybe a few pigs. Not having the time to raise their own feed, they should buy feed." So he built a 28x60 ft., 2 story frame addition on his elevator and fitted it with feed grinding and mixing machinery. His first venture with an investment in a hammer mill brought a quick response, and a demand for mixing service. There followed a half-ton vertical feed mixer, then a one-ton vertical mixer, and a corn cutter and grader.

All of this machinery was assembled in a 28x20 ft. area on the main floor of the feed mill addition. The second floor, and the 28x40 ft. front part of the main floor were made into warehouse space for feed concentrates and ingredients. At the front end of the main floor wareroom is a loading platform where prompt attention is given to filling feed requirements of farmers.

Each of the machines in the mill room sets under a garner bin. With the feed from the garner bin set properly, the machines work away automatically on the contents of the bin until bin is empty. A spout from the cupola of the elevator leads to a distributor in the mill building, which in turn directs grain into selected garner or retail bins.

To avoid waiting while the feed mixer is churning feed ingredients together, Mr. Dewein employs a pre-mix bin. This sets close to and a little above the mixer. Its top is covered by a trap door on the second floor. While the mixer works on one batch of feed, the miller pours into this pre-mix bin the proper proportions of ingredients for the next batch. When one batch of feed is drawn out of the mixer, a slide valve is drawn in the hopper of the pre-mix bin, and its contents flow thru a spout into the feed hopper of the mixer.

Meal bins under the meal collector of the hammer mill are located on the second floor

of the mill building, close to the trap door to the pre-mix bin. Ground grains are weighed out of these bins and dumped into the pre-mix bin along with other feed ingredients.

Feed grinding and mixing is dusty business, and many feed ingredients have prominent odors. For this reason the ridge of the mill building and the warehouse is fitted with three turbine ventilators that help keep the inside atmosphere fresh.

The feed mill building has only garner and service bins. All grain is stored in the elevator bins. The elevator has five bins, and four large dumps. Each dump holds 3,000 bus. It is an old type elevator, built at the turn of the century.

The old elevator still handles a fair amount of grain, the booming war industries in Decatur are hastening the day of smaller and smaller volume as foreseen by the owner. It makes an excellent system of bins to serve the feed mill. Victor C. Dewein manufactures his livestock, turkey and poultry feeds under the brand name "Vix," a large V in a circle.

Not content with putting so many eggs in the feed basket, Mr. Dewein has added another highly promising sideline which fits in well with the feed business. It is "Vix Lawnew," a scientifically prepared and odorless plant food for controlled feeding of lawns, shrubs and plants. Base of "Vix Lawnew" is soybean oil meal, an effective source of organic nitrogen, which is guaranteed to feed and not burn a lawn. Altho the product is still new, Mr. Dewein notes such ready acceptance that he is already planning another large addition to his elevator to be devoted exclusively to this business and has employed Fred Moser as manager of the expanded plant to promote this as well as the feed business. Carl H. Sutter, former manager, is now in charge of production.

Vitamin Requirements of Swine

C. L. Shrewsbury of Purdue University states that vitamins A, B₁, B₂, D and nicotinic acid, have all been shown to play a part in swine nutrition. For relatively short time growth and fattening experiments, swine rations do not need to be supplemented with vitamins. Yellow corn will furnish vitamins A and B₁, sunlight the vitamin D, and the protein supplement the B₂ and nicotinic acid.

In winter dry lot feeding of pigs protection against vitamins A and D deficiencies can be obtained by incorporating cod liver oil or irradiated yeast and alfalfa leaf meal in the ration. Brood sows and gilts, especially in winter, would perhaps also benefit by these additions.

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Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9¼x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected. This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, interleaved with 100 blank manilla sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8¼x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 13 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

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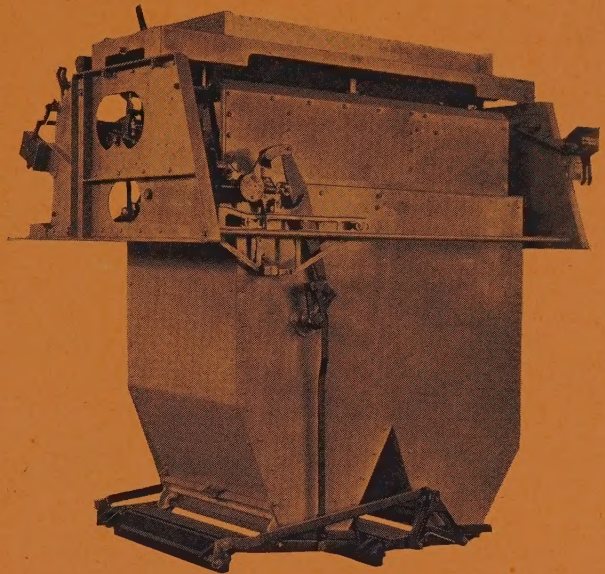
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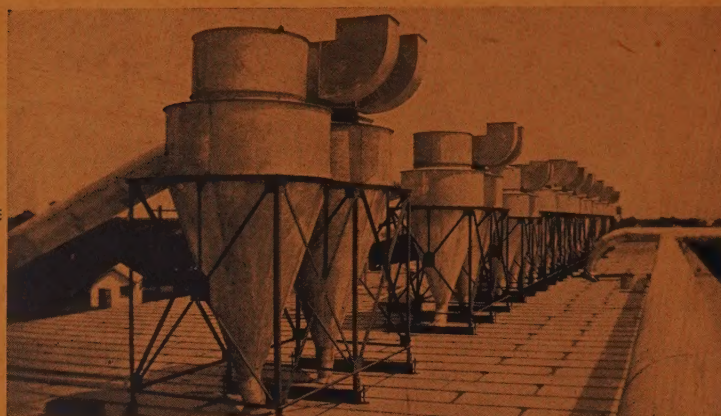
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